FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHUKOV CALLS FOR END TO ARMS RACE 'BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE'

LD2411157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Political commentator Yu. Zhukov article: "Matter of Paramount Importance"]

[Text] The Disarmament Committee working in Geneva is now examining a broad complex of issues stemming from the recommendations recently adopted by the UN General Assembly [UNGA] special session. Its agenda included in particular the problem of prohibiting new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

This task is of truly paramount significance. After all, literally not a single day elapses now without the press publishing a report on a new intensification of the race in military scientific and technical research.

I recall that, in anticipation of such a dangerous turn of events, back on 13 June 1975, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral District, suggested that the states, above all the major powers, conclude an agreement prohibiting the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. This suggestion was supported by the broadest circles of the international public.

On 23 September of the same year, at the Soviet Government's initiative, this suggestion was submitted as an important and urgent issue for the agenda of the 30th UNGA session, which was then opening. To the credit of this international organization, the overwhelming majority of its members realized the seriousness of the existing situation, and on 11 December the General Assembly adopted a resolution stating that it "believes it essential to adopt effective measures, by concluding an appropriate international treaty (or agreement), to prohibit the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

The General Assembly appealed to the Disarmament Committee to begin "as soon as possible" the coordination of the text of an agreement and to submit a report on the results achieved to the next, 31st, assembly session.

It would seem that events should have developed rapidly if an authoritative international forum had unconditionally supported the Soviet proposal, stressing its urgent nature. But alas! The Western powers, where the will of the military-industrial complexes so frequently suppresses the voice of sanity, began a protracted discussion, pretending that the meaning of the Soviet proposal was "unclear" and demanding more "explanations."

A year passed. The Disarmament Committee "did not have time" to prepare a draft agreement. On 28 September 1976, the Soviet Union submitted for the 31st UNGA Session's examination an all-embracing memorandum on halting the arms race and disarmament, containing a large section entitled "The Prohibition of the Creation of New Types and New Systems of Weapons of Mass Destruction."

Drawing attention to the fact that "new types of weapons may appear in the forseeable future and prove comparable in terms of their destructive effect to nuclear, chemical or bacteriological weapons or even surpass them," the Soviet Government warned: "At present there are no restrictions whatever on the use of science for such purposes. This means that the most unexpected turn of events could occur at any time, whose results it is impossible to predict. The danger is great and ways of forestalling it must be found."

The memorandum cited as examples radiation weapons capable of affecting blood and plasma cells; subsonic weapons adversely affecting people's internal organs and behavior; genetic weapons whose use would destroy the heredity mechanism; aerospace nuclear weapons systems based on transport spaceships and so forth.

On 10 December 1976, the 31st UNGA Session adopted a resolution recalling that only a year ago it had "asked the conference of the Disarmament Committee to begin as soon as possible the coordination of the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

The assembly reaffirmed that it was "convinced of the importance" of such an agreement, and therefore asked the Disarmament Committee once again to coordinate the text of this agreement and submit a report on the results achieved--to the 32d session this time, in fall 1977.

Unfortunately, even then the Disarmament Committee was unable to submit a coordinated draft agreement.

On 26 April 1978 the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR quoted an imposing list of "some measures that the United States carried out" while the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were underway:

--550 new Minuteman-3 ICBM's with MIRV warheads were emplaced;

--496 new ballistic missiles for Poseidon submarines, also with MIRV warheads, were added to the inventory;

--the total number of strategic warheads and bombs was increased from 3,000 to a little over 9,000;

--the creation of a fleet of submarines with Trident missiles was begun (it was announced on 20 April 1978 that the U.S. Navy had placed an order for 29 such submarines, whose total cost is estimated at $40 billion;

--a new long-range ballistic missile was developed for submarines;

--improved strategic cruise missiles were developed (on 25 June 1978 the U.S. press loudly publicized the testing of the new Tomahawk cruise missile conducted "for the first time in public" at White Sands;

--the development of the MX missile began (as has already been reported, this development is accompanied by the notorious "multiple aiming point concept"--each missile will have 10-20 launching silos, so that the missile can be secretly transferred from one silo to another);

--annual appropriations for the production of new strategic offensive weapons were quadrupled.

In the face of this development of events endangering the cause of peace, the Soviet Government, in its proposals submitted for examination by the UNGA special session in May 1978, demanded the acceleration of the adoption of a decision prohibiting the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

Special attention was paid to the need to prohibit neutron weapons.

A draft convention on the prohibition of these weapons was submitted to the Disarmament Committee by the USSR and the other socialist countries back in March this year.

It is time, high time, that agreement was reached on the total and unconditional rejection of the production and deployment of this truly barbaric means for the mass destruction of people. As for the Soviet Union, it intends to adhere firmly to the statement it has made that it will not embark on the creation of neutron weapons unless the United States does so. Consequently, it is up to Washington!

The prohibition of radiological weapons would be highly significant. This issue is the subject of Soviet-U.S. discussions.

Finally, the problem of prohibiting the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons as a whole awaits urgent solution. Life itself demands that an all-embracing agreement on this subject be concluded and that matters not be reduced to partial agreements on the prohibition of particular new types and systems of mass destruction weapons as they begin to emerge.

In this connection, the Soviet proposal to institute, within the framework of the Disarmament Committee, a special group of scientific experts from the states belonging to the committee, to examine possible new types of weapons of mass destruction that should be included in the initial list of prhibited weapons for an all-embracing agreement, retains its full significance.

Although to calm public opinion, Washington frequently makes assurances that new types of armaments are allegedly necessary only as "a trump card in the game with the Russians," experience at the disarmament talks reveals something else: If the Pentagon acquires a new type of weapon, it will not part with it.

And what does this contribute to insuring U.S. security? Does it become more reliable? Knowledgeable people say that it does not. For instance, here is what the New York TIMES wrote in an editorial on 31 July: "The historical irony is that the United States has invented many systems that, when subsequently created by the Soviet Union, are the most intimidating of all. The missile with the cluster (MIRV) warhead, which once promised tremendous advantages, now (that the USSR has created a similar weapon) is the most intimidating weapon against our ground-based missile forces. To repell this threat we are now planning to introudce the latest novelty, which will again boomerang against the United States."

The New York TIMES discusses the notorious MX missile system. The newspaper stressed that if such a system is created, the USSR may reply in kind, and then a "panic reaction" will arise in Washington. U.S. arms specialist (M. Nakht) of Harvard University recently expressed the same view, stating that "if the United States implements this idea, the Russians will probably construct additional launch silos in retaliation." He warned that, for this reason, "there can be nothing more terrible on earth" than a situation where "the Pentagon's idea for deploying strategic nuclear weapons" would be implemented.

Over 100 years ago, on 30 July 1859, Karl Marx printed wise words of warning in the newspaper DAS VOLK: "Of all the dogmas of the bigoted policy of our time not one has caused as much harm as the dogma which proclaims: 'If you want peace, prepare for war.' This great truth, mainly distinguished by the fact that it contains a great lie, is the war cry that has called all Europe to arms...."

The rulers of the capitalist world have remained deaf to this warning. Since then Europe has been shaken by many wars, above all two world wars--the second more destructive than the first.

Is it not time, before it is too late, to draw the only sensible conclusion--to halt the arms race and to abandon the frantic work involved in creating new, increasingly destructive types and systems of arms, which would make it possible to turn to the reduction and subsequent destruction of these weapons of mass destruction?

MOSCOW REITERATES STAND ON DISARMAMENT, ARMS RACE ISSUES

LD2410547 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Here are the view of a Soviet journalist, Nikolay Shishlin, on the problem of ending the arms race and moving toward disarmament. He writes that the rocketing growth of military expenditure has long been the talk of the town. The situation is in fact paradoxical. On the one hand, it's recognized that both the United States and the Soviet Union possess means of destroying each other and that no task is more urgent than that of scaling down arms production. On the other hand, the United States passes record military budgets year in and year out, the current year being no exception, and the Soviet Union naturally has to take appropriate measures.

At a time when the curbing of the arms race has become a pressing task, the American President says that the Western sword is sharp and that the United States will see to it that it remains sharp in the future. Now if one is to be guided by this principle, then of course it is difficult to expect disarmament to move from the sphere of talk to the sphere of practical steps. As regards the Soviet Union, its approach to the issue is entirely different. We in this country believe there is military equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States, and it is possible and necessary without upsetting it, to reduce military spending [few words indistinct] emptying armories and rechanneling resources into civilian aids. With this aim in viewthe Soviet Union has put forward a set of proposals embracing key aspects of the disarmament problem.

As is known, national armories are comprised of all kinds of armaments, so the Soviet Union proposes a halt to the further quantitative and qualitative growth of arms and armed forces of countries with a huge military potential. It proposes ending nuclear production of all kinds, putting a stop to the manufacture and banning of all other types of weapons of mass destruction. It also proposes termination of the development of new types of conventional arms of great destructive power and a freeze on the armies and conventional armaments of the permanent members of the Security Council and the countries that have military agreements with them.

The Soviet Union feels that complicated as the problem of nuclear disarmament may be, it is of vital importance to solve it. In order to get down to business, it proposes starting talks on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their (?stock up to) scrapping them all together. It goes without saying that all nuclear powers should be parties to such talks, and at the same time it would be expedient if some nonnuclear countries also took part in them. An appropriate climate should, of course, be created for the talks. A major step in this direction could be the signing of a world treaty on not using force in international relations. Nuclear nonproliferation has a big part to play in curbing the nuclear arms race. The treaty to this effect exercises a restricting influence. But the fact that such countries as South Africa and Israel are planning to start production of nuclear weapons indicates the need for additional steps.

In this connection, the Soviet Union supports the desire of various countries to turn certain geographical regions into nuclear-free zones. This country has signed the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America.

To prevent the spread of nuclear arms across the world, the Soviet Union proposed at the United Nations special session discussing the question of not deploying nuclear weapons on the territory of the countries that don't have them now. Should such an agreement be reached, another barrier would be erected in the way of nuclear weapons. This country attaches particular importance to not producing new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. There is, in fact, no limit to protecting armaments. This is a very dangerous path entailing soaring military expenditure and ever greater dangers for life on earth.

How the Soviet view is, is indicated by neutron weapons. Before it's too late, the nations should renounce the manufacture of such weapons and sign a corresponding convention. And it's exactly what the Soviet Union proposes. The Soviet stand on disarmament is characterized by constructive approach to the talks already underway. Cases in point are the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive arms and the Vienna talks on a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. There is a basis for mutually acceptable decisions at both the SALT-II talks and the Vienna talks. Agreement is quite realistic, provided the West shows a constructive approach. This in turn should pave the way for discussing far-reaching steps to curb the arms race.

Already now the Soviet Union is ready for such a step as a reduction of the military budgets of countries. It has proposed that the countries with huge economic and military potentials agree to cut their military budgets not in terms of percentage but in absolute figures. This measure would benefit not only the countries in question but also the developing nations, because a certain sum of money would go to them to be spent on their needs, and it would certainly benefit the cause of world peace. The relaxation of political tension can be backed up with military relaxation, but this depends not only on the goodwill of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, but in an equal measure on the goodwill of the United States and its allies.

WARNKE 'VERY OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT EARLY SALT AGREEMENT

LD241524Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 24, TASS--P. Warnke, the leader of the American delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, speaking at the Foreign Policy Association here, expressed hope for an early agreement between the Soviet Union and the USA. He said he was very optimistic on this score and believed that the two sides had come close to concluding an agreement. The problems they have solved were more difficult than those left.

It is in the interests of the United States, he said, not only to conclude strategic arms limitation agreement-2 but also to carry forward this vitally important problem. It can be said with certainty, he went on, that the results of these talks will ensure the national security of the USA, since they will safeguard the country from the risk of a thermonuclear war. They will lead eventually, he said, to the renunciation by the two sides of thermo-nuclear arms and remove the danger of a senseless end of mankind.

Experience shows, P. Warnke stressed, that the Soviet Union, which carries out its obligations under Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement-1, can be talked with and can be trusted. But there are forces in the United States which seek to undermine businesslike cooperation with the Soviet Union and which oppose any arms reductions. If the United States insists on 'freedom' for the manufacture of new arms systems, P. Warnke stressed, it is only logical to expect that the Soviet Union will be compelled to take reply measures.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS GENETICS CONGRESS

LD250909Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the 14th International Genetics Congress.

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the participants of the 14th International Genetics Congress.

Genetics--the science of heredity and variability--now holds a key position in biology. Thanks to the widespread use of modern methods of physics, chemistry and mathematics, genetics is becoming a precise science, the basis of present-day and in particular future progress in the biological, agricultural and medical spheres of knowledge. The ideas of modern genetics are being rapidly implemented in selection, medicine and the microbiological industry. On the basis of fundamental genetic research, new highly productive strains of plants, breeds of animals and micro-organism cultures and new methods of curing and preventing hereditary diseases are being created.

Genetics serves the noble aims of mankind and it is the duty of geneticists to be in the vanguard of the movement to use the achievements of genetics to the benefit of mankind.

In our day international cooperation among scientists is a powerful factor in the development of science. And today, when the threat of a nuclear missile war, the production and stockpiling of means of mass destruction, and appeals for the creation of neutron weapons and their emplacement in Europe present a special danger to mankind, particularly important significance is attached to your joint work under the highly humane slogan "genetics and man's welfare," which is designed to promote the progress of science and mutual understanding among the peoples in their struggle for stable peace and social progress.

In this noble activity you may count on your state's all-round support.

The Soviet Government wishes the 14th International Genetics Congress successful work.

[Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE CONDEMNS IMPERIALISM

LD241218Y Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 24, TASS--The world community condemns resolutely the activity of imperialist powers, which are striving to perpetuate their domination in the colonial and dependent territories by creating new and preserving their old military bases and installations there.

The document, approved this Wednesday by the United Nations Special Committee for Decolonisation, stresses that such military activities prevent the complete and rapid implementation of the United Nations declaration on decolonisation. The document notes that the colonial powers have still not taken any practical steps to carry out the United Nations General Assembly's demand for an immediate and unconditional liquidation of their war bases and installations in colonial territories and that they should refrain from creating new ones.

The committee expressed profound concern over the dangerous situation in the south of Africa. It declared that in expanding the war against the Zimbabwe people and its national-liberation movement, the unlawful white minority regime in Rhodesia resorted to large-scale acts of aggression against the independent African states of Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

The document notes that the racialist regime of Salisbury resorts to the services of foreign mercenaries to strengthen its military machine.

The members of the Decolonisation Committee condemned strongly the racialist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which is stepping up the military build-up in the unlawfully occupied Namibia. The representative international organ criticized sharply in this connection the continuing cooperation with Pretoria of the leading Western states, which provide it with arms and war materiel. Particularly alarming is the fact, the document stresses, that the Western patrons of Vorster's racialist regime are providing it with nuclear technology.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD2411427 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Borodin reports:

The special committee for raising the efficiency of the principle of non-use of force in international relations is continuing its work in the United Nations headquarters. The members of the committee were addressed by Dmitriy Kolesnik, leader of the Soviet delegation, who set forth the Soviet Union's stand and urged for a constructive approach to the elaboration of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, which is the main task of the new organ of the United Nations.

In the opinion of the Soviet Government, he said, conclusion of such a treaty would promote the strengthening of international peace and security, would lessen the danger of a new world war, would create more favorable conditions for checking the arms race, reducing armaments, including nuclear weapons, and for progress towards general and complete disarmament. All the states, irrespective of their social systems, would stand to gain from this.

Submitting for the consideration of the world community the draft world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, Dmitriy Kolesnik noted the Soviet Government moves to give the General Assembly's solemn statements the force of conventional norms and, thereby, to make a concrete step to prevent a nuclear war, to guarantee mankind's genuine security.

UN GROUP RECEIVES REPORT ON CHILD 'SLAVERY'

LD2412062 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 24, TASS--Children are subjected to inhuman exploitation in many capitalist states. This is seen from the report submitted here for the consideration of the United Nations working group against slavery. The authors of the report point to the extremely difficult lot of children, particularly in the United States, Thailand, Hong Kong, Bolivia and Guatemala.

Children of immigrants in the United States begin their working life from the age of four, the report says. By the time they reach twelve, their working week already equals to that of an adult. As many as 300,000 children worked in absolutely inhuman conditions in the United States in 1971.

In Thailand the police were recently compelled to intervene and save from backbreaking working conditions sixty juveniles at one of the paper mills of Bangkok. They had to work eighteen hours daily, the report points out, receiving miserable pay for their hard labour. The lot of scores of thousands of Thailand children is practically identical. Due to extreme poverty, their parents are unable to place them in school and are compelled to send them to work in extremely difficult conditions.

In Bolivia and several other countries of Latin America, the report says, children are purchased for use as free-of-charge house servants, which often proves to be veritable slavery for them. Girls are often even prohibited to marry. Guatemalan children live in terrible conditions, the report says.

The information, contained in the report, testifies to the chasm existing between the "society of equal opportunities," advertised by bourgeois propaganda, and the realities with which the children from poor families are confronted.

BRIEFS

PORT MANAGEMENT SEMINAR--An international seminar on port management and economy has ended in Odessa. Organized under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa jointly with the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, it was attended by representatives from nearly 30 African countries. In 2 weeks those attending the seminar, assisted by UN experts and Soviet specialists, studied various aspects of the organization of large Soviet ports on the Black Sea coast. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU]

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN KIEV--Specialists from Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, Yugoslavia, as well as United Nations scholarship recipients from 19 countries in Asia and Africa are participating in an international seminar on practical work and welding, which opened in Kiev under the auspices of the United Nations on 17 August. Such seminars for specialists have been organized in the Paton Electric Welding Institute in Kiev by UNIDO since 1972. During the 4 months the students will familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date achievements of Soviet science and technology in the field of welding, and will do practical work at a number of enterprises in the USSR. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU]

NEW COALITION WILL 'HARM U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS'

LD241545Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Kassis commentary: "Dangerous Coalition"]

[Text] Anti-Soviet campaigns flare up from time to time on the banks of the Potomac. And each time the initiators of this policy try to select appropriate "grounds." Either they do not like the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and distort them in their press, or they try to convince the man in the street that "the USSR is building up its armed forces," or they launch the demagogic slogan of "defense of human rights."

It is no secret that, under cover of spurious speeches about "human rights" and "defense of freedom," international forces of reaction--in the United States, above all--are seeking to undermine detente, to play up to the military-industrial complex to insure a new twist in the arms race and, finally, to divert world public attention from the flagrant flouting of human rights in the United States itself. This is also evidenced by a recent press conference held in the U.S. Congress, which discussed the creation of a new organization--the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength."

The chief concept of the new "coalition" is opposition to everything progressive and sensible. The "coalition's" basic method is the flexing of muscles. Crises and confrontation, abandonment of detente, an eye on the "nuclear button"--this is the collection of themes that was offered to the U.S. propaganda machine for the implementation of the "coalition's" program.

If I were to name the organizations participating in the aforesaid "coalition," their titles would hardly betray involvement in the official echelons of power in the United States. However, Washington political experts know perfectly well what is going on. Take, for example, the so-called "Security and Intelligence Foundation" or the "National Captive Nations Committee." Even before uniting in the "coalition" they were constantly involved in the "psychological war," maintaining secret contact with corresponding "rear" departments and representatives of the Washington administration. Now, by all accounts, these ties will undergo further development and spiritual, if not official, union. This is guaranteed by such "coalition" members as Senators Helms and Goldwater, former California Governor Reagan, retired U.S. Air Force Intelligence chief Keegan, General Lemnitzer, who quite recently was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and certain other military and civilian officials. There is no need to teach them cold war methods.

It is perfectly clear that the activities of this newly formed organization will harm the cause of preventing nuclear war and maintaining a healthy international atmosphere and harm the fundamental national interests of the United States.

ALLIES REJECT U.S. 'TOUGH LINE' ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD241525Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Petrusenko commentary: "Misfire by Washington"]

[Text] The official Washington decision to impose a "tough line" in trade with the Soviet Union on its leading Western allies is not producing the desired results for its initiators. [paragraph continues]

Certain U.S. political forces are trying to form a unified, joint strategic policy to force Britain, France, the FRG and Japan not even to contemplate supplying the Soviet Union with various kinds of equipment, in particular, computers like the one that the Washington administration prohibited the U.S. Sperry Rand Corporation from selling to our country.

From the very outset, the United States' Western partners treated this prohibition as a venture dictated by dubious political considerations, and one which hits the U.S. economy at a most inopportune moment, with a record foreign trade deficit and a new fall in the dollar exchange rate.

The attempts to revive discriminatory practice in world trade have encountered a unanimous rebuff in the capitals of Western Europe. "France," an official French Foreign Ministry spokesman stated, "will not subordinate the sale of civilian equipment to political considerations." Commenting on this position and on the statement that accompanied it to the effect that French companies maintain permanent contact with Soviet authorities for deliveries of various kinds of equipment, the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO described them as "polite" but at the same time, as "a clear and understandable French rejection of U.S. demands."

B. Friedrich, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the Bundestag, expressed the negative reaction of influential Bonn circles to Washington's demarche.

A skeptical attitude is also being taken in British business circles to the urgings from the banks of the Potomac. However, there are people in London who want to dance to Uncle Sam's tune. As was to be expected, THE TIMES produced an editorial in which it tried to justify Washington's diktat by saying that, for the Western powers "...the internal affairs of the Soviet Union are a subject of special concern."

The disguise of "special concern" for the "internal affairs" of the Soviet Union and the continuing groans about the imagined "violation of human rights" in the socialist countries constitute the marked card that the strategists of "psychological warfare" are unsuccessfully trying to play. The most reactionary circles in the West have started to back up their attempts to return the world to "cold war" with provocative strategems involving trade. But here, too, as the development of events shows, their plans will inevitably misfire.

DESPITE VETO, CARTER 'NOT EMBARRASSED' BY MILITARY BUDGET

LD241553Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Romanov article: "To Please the Pentagon"]

[Text] The U.S. military-industrial circles and the Pentagon are unleasing a new round of the arms race. The biggest military budget in U.S. history is scheduled for fiscal 1979, which begins on 1 October. It will exceed $130 billion. In comparison with the current fiscal year the appropriations for the Pentagon will increase by 10.8 percent. It must be noted that this figure does not fully reflect the magnitude of the Pentagon's spending, for many military appropriations are concealed in other sections of the budget. For example, $2.5 billion will be spent on nuclear weapons production under the auspices of the Energy Department.

Plans call for spending $9.8 billion on maintaining strategic missile forces. In the next fiscal year, $4 billion will go toward building new U.S. military bases in various regions of the world.

The dynamics of U.S. military spending in recent years clearly reveals a trend toward a relative reduction in appropriations for personnel needs. At the same time, spending on on arms and military scientific research is increasing.

As a result of the increased militarist preparations in the name of strengthening "national security," orders for the military-industrial firms are increasing. More than one-third of all appropriations go the companies involved in the production of aircraft and missiles. The McDonnell Douglas aircraft firms heads the list with contracts worth a total of $2.5 billion. Next comes Lockheed with orders worth $1.7 billion. Among the various areas of industry, the missile and aerospace sector is first in terms of the total value of military contracts, and their value is constantly growing. The electronics industry, which is second in military orders, gets 11-13 percent of all contracts annually. Shipbuilding firms are not far behind.

At the moment, the military appropriations bill has been vetoed by President Carter. He said that his veto was motivated by his disagreement with the distribution of the money among the individual sections of the Pentagon budget. But the total level of military spending itself does not embarrass Carter at all, although Congress increased the amount requested by the administration. In the opinion of sober-minded U.S. politicians, the amrs race being stepped up the Pentagon is not strengthening the "national security" of the United States but is complicating the arms limitation talks, which could, in their view, give the country greater security than the path of militarization.

NEW LASER, OTHER ADVANCES DO NOT INCRASE SECURITY

LD242103Y Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes: Only recently, it seems, compelled to reckon with massive protests by world public opinion, Washington announced the "deferment" of the manufacture of the neutron bomb. Yet now we are faced with a new Pentagon statement which officially confirms that it is making ready another dangerous weapon--a laser weapon this time. The press service of the New York TIMES, reporting the other day the testing of the new weapon at San Juan, California, noted the simultaneous work to create certain "death rays" consisting of nuclear particles.

Providing a kind of "background" to these reports, are the frank calls for the arms race coming frequently of late from high-ranking officials in the American administration. The latest instance was a speech by Secretary of Defence H. Brown in New Orleans at the annual national convention of the American Legion. His speech confirms that Washington is in deed whipping up the arms race, which has assumed a tremendous scope as it is, with special stress on the accelerated introduction of ever new kinds and systems of weapons. To justify this dangerous line, the thought-up pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat" has been again used (for which time).

Of course, this "threat," invented by the ill-wishers of detente, actually has nothing to do with the matter. What matters is that certain quarters in the USA, connected with the Pentagon and expressing the aspirations of the military-industrial complex, are obviously reluctant to accept the approximate equilibrium of forces that has taken shape and would like to achieve unilateral military superiority for the USA at any cost. It is this kind of strategic concept that Brown actually proclaimed in his New Orleans speech. But what can this line lead to? Writing in the Washington POST, T. Raden reasoned the other day that there is no more dangerous thing than attempts to gain first place in the military field. If we try to attain such a position we are heading for suicide, he wrote.

And Brown himself had to admit, in New Orleans, the diminishing probability that any further build-up of strength by one side will ensure considerable advantages, since the other side will take corresponding countermeasures. This, of course, is true, but why can't the Pentagon strategists take this into account in their practice?

It is apparent that a new round in the arms race, to which the Pentagon is driving, trying to put in production now the neutron bomb, now the laser weapons, now other similar "innovations," will not strengthen anyone's "security." It is known that any action will cause a corresponding counteraction. The Soviet Union's position is clear, consistent and not subject to any conjectural fluctuations. It is a course not for superior armaments, but for their reduction, for reducing the military confrontation--this is our policy.

PENTAGON TO BUILD MODERN RECONNAISSANCE PLANES

LD241940Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 24, TASS--The U.S. Department of Defence announced the intention to build 25 TP-1 jet planes for reconnaissance--modern prototypes of the U-2 planes earlier used by the Central Intelligence Agency. A Pentagon spokesman stated that they will be used over European combat areas, and in peace times at high altitudes over territories of West European states in order to carry out observation and gather information about Soviet military might in that area.

Thus, this means tracking ground targets on the territory of sovereign states from regions outside their airspace. For this purpose the spy plane is equipped with powerful radio-electronic instruments, in particular, long-range radars.

The making of the TP-1 aircraft is entrusted to the Lockheed Corporation--a Pentagon contractor of long-standing. Their manufacture will cost the American taxpayers at least 550 million dollars.

The decision by the U.S. administration to resume the utilisation of reconnaissance planes for collecting intelligence about the Soviet Union and other socialist countries questions the observance by Washington of the provisions of the Helsinki conference's Final Act. It by no means helps to promote trust among the participating states of the Helsinki conference, as the Final Act stipulates, and runs counter to the policy of international detente.

CHINA, UNITED STATES PLAYING 'DANGEROUS GAME'

LD241520Y Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Talk by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. In recent times, facts have become known which show the dangerous game played by Peking's leaders and some highly placed figures in Washington. I mean the attempts to demonstrate a semblance of what Mr Brzezinski, the U.S. presidential advisor, calls a supposedly existing community of strategic interests between the U.S. and China. This is a rather doubtful thesis, because I do not believe there is any such community.

Highly placed Washington figures and delegations have become constant visitors to Peking and include people who represent the military. According to the U.S. press, their discussions include the possibility of deliveries of certain types of U.S. military equipment to the PRC.

What is typical is that one gets the impression that it is not so much a question of this suddenly acquired community but of a political game, during which each of the partners pursues his own aims and attempts to outwit the other. Peking is trying to drag the United States into following its policy and, if it succeeds, in producing a clash between the Soviet Union and the United States, while remaining a pleased observer.

Washington, in turn, is attempting to play the Chinese card as a way to pressure our country. The perfidious plans of Peking's leaders, despite their apparent cunning, are unfounded, if only because they contradict the entire objective course of the historical process and the present world disposition of forces. Concerning the political game of some Washington leaders, even experienced American specialists--not amateurs but professionals in international relations--point out that it has no real foundation whatever.

One of the more authoritative experts in America, Prof Hans Morgenthau, has recently said--and the leading U.S. newspaper New York TIMES published this statement in the editorial section--that the bet on the Chinese card would make sense only if China was so powerful that by joining the United States it could decisively change the correlation of forces in its favor or at worst give it some advantages.

However, according to Morgenthau, since China is at the moment an underdeveloped country and will not be a mighty power for many years, playing the Chinese card against the Soviet Union can only worsen the international positions of the United States.

Many influential American political figures share such a realistic point of view. Many international situations today depend chiefly on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. There is undoubtedly a certain point at which further action may undermine the trust in relations between our countries. As many realistic American politicians realize, this will cause serious damage to the interests of the United States.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his speech in Minsk, there have recently been attempts in the United States to play the Chinese Card against the Soviet Union, and this happens at rather a high level and in a rather cynical way. This is a shortsighted and dangerous policy. Its authors may live to regret it bitterly.

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE PROBLEMS LINKED TO 'SELF-INTERESTS'

LD242324Y Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: Recently, the U.S.-Japanese trade contradictions have acquired a new sharpness. Under U.S. pressure, Japan was forced to undertake a reduction of its exports to the U.S. market. According to the Washington STAR, the volume of Japan's exports in July this year, went down by 2.5 per cent as compared to July of last year. Hiromu Fukuda, Japan's economic representative at the United States, has described this as an "unprecedented shift which will have serious consequences for the Japanese economy which is export-oriented".

Washington's pressure on Tokyo is exerted in many directions. At the unending negotiations both in the U.S. and the Japanese capitals, the U.S. tried to obtain from Japan a "voluntary" limitation of exports of some products to the United States.

The diplomatic pressure was complemented by a rather open economic pressure. Washington adopted a number of protectionist measures, reducing Japanese exports to the United States.

Among others, quotas were imposed on imports into the USA of Japanese colour TV sets and minimal prices were established below which Japan will not be able to sell its steel products at the American market.

And finally, the United States resorted to such a powerful lever to influence the competitor as reducing the value of the U.S. dollar. In the last 18 months, the U.S. dollar had lost 40 per cent of its value as compared to the Japanese yen. The Japanese currency correspondingly was sharply strengthened causing a steep rise of the prices of the Japanese products in the United States, cars in the first place. As a result, sales of the Datsun cars went down in July this year by almost one third, or 31 per cent, as compared to the same month of last year.

The new phase of the American-Japanese competition did not, however, bring about a radical improvement in the conditions of trade for the USA. In 1977, Japan sold to the United States goods costing 12,000 million dollars more than its imports from the United States. In the first seven months of this year the passive balance in the trade of the USA with Japan was still substantial, namely 6,000 million dollars.

In the light of all this, one may expect Washington to continue its pressure on Tokyo to obtain new concessions. The atmosphere of such a rough American pressure will, in all probability, dominate the new round of American-Japanese economic negotiations in September and the forthcoming meeting of Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's minister for foreign economic affairs and Ichiro Nakagawa, minister of agriculture, with American officials. The press forecasts that in order to correct its trade balance with Japan the United States will demand that the latter expand its purchases of American products such as aircraft and agricultural produce. In doing this, Washington will not in the least take account of the interests of its partner. Japan, for example, is planning to cut down twenty per cent of its tangerine trees because the market is oversaturated. Nevertheless, the United States is trying to foist its citrus fruit on Japan.

Acting on the principle of "charity begins at home", the partners are furiously defending their narrow self-interests, which promises a further exacerbation of the U.S.-Japanese trade relations.

ROK 'SATURATED' WITH U.S. WEAPONS; MONEY FOR ARMS

LD241155Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Kalinin commentary: "Following a Dangerous Spiral"]

[Text] The House of Representatives has approved a bill turning over weapons worth $800 million to the Seoul regime and granting it a loan of $275 million for military purposes.

There are probably few dictatorial regimes which could keep up with the Seoul regime in the arms race. The current South Korean budget allocates 35.6 percent of all spending for military purposes. This is 12.2 times more than in 1970 and 85 times more than in 1960. The 600,000-man South Korean Army is being equipped with modern types of weapons bearing the trademark of U.S. concerns. Seoul is also setting up the mass production of its own arms. And the so-called Department for "Korea's National Unification" has even called for the development of nuclear weapons.

Of course, the militarization of South Korea would be impossible without aid from the United States, which is trying to influence the situation in this region by building up combined military might--its own and that of its allies.

Whereas until recently Washington still appeared to be a lover of peace and was announcing plans to withdraw U.S. ground forces from South Korea, the disguise has now been discarded. Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown confirmed that the troop withdrawal is being deferred. Thus, this year plans call for the withdrawal of just one battalion instead of three, as previously planned. But more than 40,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in South Korea. One should recall that the plans stipulated that Seoul would receive the weapons of the U.S. troops being evacuated.

And so, the Seoul regime is receiving additional arms and financial assistance, U.S. ground forces are in no hurry to return home, and the Pentagon is preparing to increase the strength of its Air Force, intelligence service and other units in South Korea. Instead of striving for lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, the New York TIMES writes, the United States, "saturating the peninsula to overflowing with weapons, is doing everything to maximize the possibility of a conflict."

This policy runs counter to the efforts of the peoples of Asian countries to extend detente to this region and contradicts their desire to develop international cooperation in peace and security.

CLASS STRUGGLE 'INTENSIFYING' IN U.S. LABOR RELATIONS

LD241459Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Growing Discontent"]

[Excerpt] Washington, August--Unrestrained inflation rapidly eroding the raises won by workers in stubborn struggles, the threat of unemployment, the broad offensive launched by monopoly capital on the rights of the working people--these are the chief factors accounting for the present intensification of the class struggle in the United States.

The workers' increasing militancy is also causing labor union leaders to "radicalize." And all this taken together is creating certain cracks in the edifice of "class cooperation" being imposed on the working people by capital and its servants--an edifice built on sand. A recent statement by Douglas Fraser, president of the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers, has been widely commented on here. The leader of this, the second largest labor union in the country, has withdrawn from the labor and management group set up by the administration--a consultative body consisting of representatives of the major corporations and labor unions who, according to the idea of its organizers, should seek "concerted positions." Fraser accompanied his decision with sharp criticism of the Carter administration and with pointed political conclusions.

According to Fraser, the labor and management group has become a cover for "monopoly capital's most malicious attacks on the workers movement in more than 30 years." Recalling that all bills in any way in the interests of the ordinary people have either been killed or blocked in Congress, Fraser called the Carter administration "an ineffective administration incapable of really tackling the country's problems."

Bourgeois press commentators have been particularly alarmed by the labor union leader's statement that, upholding their interests, the U.S. working people can rely on neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party, since they both serve the interests of business. Fraser said that there are increasing sentiments in labor union circles in favor of creating an independent "workers party."

The Automobile Workers Union is considered politically progressive. Therefore, the press tried to credit Fraser's criticism to the liberalism of the labor union's leadership. But the newspapers had scarcely had time to forget Fraser's sharp words before the administration was reproached by someone who can in no way be suspected of either liberalism or progressiveness.

Addressing a session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, George Meany, the head of this organization, avoided criticizing President Carter but "swooped" down on Congress, in which the Democrats hold the majority. Meany reproached the congressmen and senators for emasculating bills on labor reform, medical aid and tax cuts for the low-income group. Replying to a correspondent's question, Meany said that he, too, is thinking of quitting the labor and management group.

The White House has also been irritated by the fact that this labor boss publicly condemned the agreement that has just been worked out with the postal workers under pressure from the administration. An inveterate conciliator and advocate of "class partnership," Meany has been forced to draw his own conclusions from the peripeteias of the Chicago congress of the Civil Service Employees Association. The delegates of this labor union, which has 217,000 members, adopted a resolution censuring the Carter administration for failing to fulfill its campaign promises.

The public dispute between the labor union leaders and the Democratic administration reflects the profound disappointment of the U.S. working people with the activities of the Carter administration, which was supported at the polls by labor union members. The majority of the campaign promises made to the U.S. working people by the Democrats have gone unfulfilled. Measures that working America has had an interest in adopting--such as the bills on unemployment, tax cuts, medical services and labor reform--have either been buried or cut beyond recognition.

Discussing the serious friction between the labor union leadership and the administration, the local press is trying to forecast how this will affect this year's congressional elections and the 1980 presidential elections. But there are also other, more profound and long-term consequences of the present changes in the U.S. workers movement. As Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, pointed out recently, the intensification of the class struggle is resulting in the workers' increased militancy, the growing isolation of rightist, conciliatory forces in the labor unions, the gradual loss of the working people's illusions about the two-party system and the emergence of conditions for the unity of different forces in the struggle against the monopolies and for the cause of peace.

ARMAND HAMMER MEETS SOVIET STATE BANK CHAIRMAN

LD2314087 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--Chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank Vladimir Alkhimov received today Armand Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corp, currently on a visit in the Soviet Union. Views were exchanged on questions pertaining to the implementation of the Soviet Olympic coinage program being carried out in foreign countries jointly with the Occidental Petroleum and the French Lazar Frere Bank.

III. 25 Aug 78 U S S R INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

SHALYGIN: JAPAN-CHINA TREATY DANGER TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW242205Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT
21 Aug 78 OW

[Shalygin commentary]

[Text] A careful reading of the response from the Southeast Asian public to the signing of the Japan-China treaty directs our attention to the following fact: People in Southeast Asia are distressed by the reports that the United States had something to do with the signing of the treaty. They detect this U.S. involvement from reports that suggest that United States pushed Japan into making concessions to Peking during the talks and talks were still in progress, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda made it known that the Japan-China treaty would constitute a part of the U.S. global strategy. A report released by KYODO immediately after the signing of the treaty revealed that the United States became enthusiastically involved in this affair.

People in Southeast Asia are worried by the fact that Washington warmly approves of the treaty. The chairman of the Committee on National Defense, Security and Foreign Policy of Indonesia's parliament said: Does this not mean the United States has encouraged Peking and Tokyo to play the role of gendarme in Southeast Asia? As MERDEKA, an influential newspaper in Indonesia, pointed out: The situation surrounding the signing of this treaty shows that Peking has rushed headlong into the ranks of U.S. satellites, thereby betraying the interests of the developing countries.

It is completely understandable that various Southeast Asian countries have responded so sharply to the role played by the United States in this affair. The United States is embedded in their memories of the most prolonged and bloody imperialist aggression in their history and the most outrageous ravaging of the national sovereignty ever experienced by the various countries in the area.

The fact that Washington acted as godfather to the Japan-China treaty provides very convincing evidence of the aggressive nature of this new alliance. It is the opinion of many political observers that the United States acted as a behind-the-scenes promoter of the Peking-Tokyo axis and is actively seeking to join this axis by building a bridge between the Japan-China treaty and the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN notes that this will inevitably lead one to the conclusion that a Japan-U.S.-China military alliance will be established. Hong Kong's NEW KNOWLEDGE says the alliance is the "NATO of the East." We all know NATO, a military bloc in the West, is equipped with the most modern weaponry in the developed capitalist countries and that it has drawn up plans for aggression against its neighboring countries. The prospect of an Eastern NATO no doubt signals danger to the small developing countries.

The history of each of the prospective members of the Eastern NATO demonstrates that this alliance will indeed become a gendarme in Southeast Asia. As we have pointed out earlier, the United States waged a bloody war against the people of Indochina in the 1960's and 1970's; in the 1940's Japan resorted to barbarous means to occupy Southeast Asia; and China has made territorial demands against members of ASEAN, directed sabotage against them and, under the eyes of the whole world, carried out outrageous provocations against Socialist Vietnam.

The possibility of the formation of an aggressive alliance in Asia by these three big powers if further proof that the Japan-China treaty is incompatible with the national interests of the various countries in Southeast Asia.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW241251Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Talk by Soviet sinologist Alekseyev: "An Important Stage in Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Excerpts] The years in which the Chinese and Soviet peoples carried out a joint struggle to oppose Japanese aggression in the Far East occupy an important position in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. In the 1930's Japan occupied the northeastern part of China. During this period, the Soviet Union waged a (? very hard) struggle to halt Japan's aggression in the Far East. After Japan launched its massive act of aggression against China on 7 July 1937, the Soviet Union provided China with an unusually large amount of aid. This stand on the part of the Soviet Government was decided upon by the [words indistinct] of its foreign policy and was also a natural manifestation of this foreign policy. The Soviet Union provided China with aid and also energetically sought to join in the struggle to oppose the aggression of militarist Japan. The security of China, the Soviet Union and other countries in the Far East was constantly threatened by militarist Japan.

At the Seventh CCP National Congress Mao Tse-tung stated that after the outbreak of war against the Japanese aggressors in 1937, the Soviet Union immediately provided aid to China to help that country oppose the aggressors and that the Chinese people were thankful for the assistance provided by the Soviet Government and people. The mutual nonaggression treaty signed on 21 August 1937 between the Soviet Union and China provided for the continuation of such aid. The signing of this mutual nonaggression treaty at a time when China was in an extremely difficult situation was a tremendous spiritual and material (?inspiration) to the Chinese people. It was precisely because of this treaty that the [words indistinct] of the Japanese Foreign Ministry pointed out that, as far as Japan was concerned, the Sino-Soviet mutual nonaggression treaty was a serious threat in evaluating this treaty, people of all levels in the Soviet Union pointed out that the treaty again showed the friendship of the Soviet people for the Chinese people. This treaty greatly satisfied the broad masses of the Chinese people.

The stand adhered to by the Soviet Union was vastly different from the actions taken by the capitalist countries on behalf of China. At that time, the Western countries never took any steps to deal with the aggression of Japanese imperialism against the Chinese people. The heroic struggle of the Chinese people against the Japanese aggressors won the [words indistinct] and deep sympathy of the Soviet people.

The reactionary cliques of the United States and Britain helped the Japanese militarists plunder China, while the Soviet Union provided the Chinese people with spiritual, material and military aid. From 1937 to 1939, the Soviet Union delivered to China more than 800 aircraft, nearly 600 tanks, nearly 1,000 artillery pieces, over (?9,000) light and heavy machineguns and large quantities of ammunition. Soviet volunteer pilots and military advisers stood shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in fighting the Japanese aggressors. Many of our volunteers and advisers magnificently sacrificed their lives for the bright future of the Chinese people.

Now, Chinese propaganda organizations not only do not mention any of the above but also attempt to distort the role played by the Soviet Union in the Chinese people's struggle for liberation. For instance, Chinese propaganda organizations allege that: "China appears to have fought against Japan without receiving any foreign aid." Further, in order to reach the targets of their own socialist chauvinism, the Chinese leaders have signed with Japan the so-called "Treaty of Peace and Friendship".

In disregard of the will of the Chinese people who were under Japanese occupation for a long time, the treaty has provided the Japanese militarists with (?a new possibility) for enslaving China. By flirting with the Japanese militarists and instigating them to strengthen Japan's armed forces, the Peking leaders have actually urged the restoration of Japanese militarism. Is this not precisely an action betraying the class interests of the Chinese people?

KASSIS SCORES PERSECUTION OF CHINESE 'DISSIDENTS'

LD240735Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kassis article: "China and Human Rights"]

[Text] In China today one political crisis succeeds another. The rival groupings inside Peking's ruling elite are continuing their power struggle, crossing swords and settling mutual scores. As a rule, these factional battles are fought in secret in the remote backstreets of (Chzhunnankhay)--the place where the Chinese ruling elite live. However, partial descriptions of these battles filter through the massive walls of (Chzhunnankhay) with the aid of tatzupao--the wall posters which have been an integral part of China's life in the last few years. And here, Peking's ideologists create the semblance of "individual freedom" by propagandizing the idea that the inhabitants of the "earth" [podnebesnaya] are allowed to display their initiative and carry on political debates on the walls of Tienanmen Square or Tsinghua University, where they may openly voice their opinions.

But in reality the situation is quite different. For several years now the tatzupao have been produced at the dictation of the factionalists themselves, who, at any given time, may defend or defame a particular "offending" person. In other words, the tatzupao reflect the viewpoint of a particular grouping. It costs nothing to defame someone, to accuse him of "10,000 sins" or to brand him as a "timeserver," "capitalist roader" or "troublemaker." And the tatzupao are specific while the official press does not usually name names, although it is generally possible to identify "the person who became a man-hyena" or "the suppressor" with a fair degree of accuracy from formulas similar to those of the tatzupao.

Initial harassment of a victim by means of tatzupao is extremely widespread in China. An escalation of this kind of criticism usually leads to arrest, trial, prison or the supreme penalty--execution by a firing squad. But on the whole, the observer testified, "the offender's fate is decided long before he stands trial. The court sessions are held only in order to ratify a decision already taken by official representatives of the judiciary."

In an article devoted to the domestic political situation in China, RUDE PRAVO stresses that, in 1977 alone, the Maoists executed several thousand people. Western journalists who have visited the PRC recently, even when they are aware of the human rights situation, try not to raise this topic or to sidestep it. For instance, there is the well-known case where a Canadian correspondent, Ross Munro, published a series of articles revealing the true human rights situation, for this reason, the Peking leaders denied him the possibility of continuing his work in Peking.

However, the Peking leaders cannot conceal the situation of terror and violence from the world public. In the last 10 years many provinces in China have been transformed into arenas where a brutal fratricidal war has been fought. The work of enterprises and transport has been paralyzed and the cycle of agricultural work has been disrupted. This disoraganization and chaos have brought corruption and poverty in their wake and have caused employment problems. [paragraph continues]

The fundamental human right--the right to life--has been under direct threat. Scientists of Chinese origin living in the West," the Washington POST reports, "who are occasionally invited to Peking know that human rights are violated in that country. But we simply do not know, for instance, how many people have been executed in the last few months on the charge of political crimes...."

In this connection the newspaper recalls Mao's formula that 5 percent of the people are certainly "reactionaries." These people have no opportunity whatever to enjoy any rights. All who are inconvenient to the Peking leaders and all who fall into the category of dissidents may be included in this percentage. And 5 percent of 900 million is 45 million people! In the opinion of observers, 30 million Chinese are still classed as former "rich people" and have been subjected to the most brutal discrimination for almost 30 years. They are regarded as "second-class" people and are paid 10-20 percent less than other people for doing the same work. They are allocated plots of land which are the most difficult to till. Children often have to atone for the sins of their fathers and grandfathers. For instance, for them admission to schools and higher educational establishments is restricted. Even JENMIN JIHPAO was recently forced to admit that "irrespective of whether their parents committed errors or not, cases are known where slanderous and forged materials have been placed in the personal files of children." As a result, the most unexpected difficulties have arisen for them.

The families of the "former people" have no right whatever to dispute what has been decided. The several million "reactionaries" who have been languishing for 30 years in jail include many ill and aged people.

"The word 'law' is not used at all in China," the observer writes. "The PRC has no written legal code. The authorities decide at their own discretion what is permitted and what is not. And these decisions depend on which way the political wind is blowing."

Some bourgeois theorists attempt to explain this situation in Chinese society by citing ancient "traditions" whereby the very idea of judicial proceedings and the impartial application of a code of law "has never had deep roots and the concept of individual freedom is in general 'poorly developed' in China."

During my years of working in Peking, I repeatedly talked with scientists and lawyers on similar topics. And here is a noteworthy thing: Right at the beginning of the fifties, these people recalled with indignation the times when the ruling powers had resolutely suppressed individual freedom. Thus Professor Chang (I am deliberately changing the man's name) who used to lecture at (Yantszin) University (that higher educational establishment was the biggest in China and was regarded as a "bastion of American civilization," where English was the compulsory language and the main subject was "America and its democracy") told the following story (I quote my diary of those years):

"Now we have all been reeducated under the banner of revolutionary ideas. We have every right. This is what used to happen: At the lectures the professors would propound the ideas of humanism and lofty morality, would talk grandiloquently of the philosophy of Confucius and other ancient sages and of love for man and, then, putting his feet up in the American manner on the shoulders of the rickshaw runner, would light a cigar and drive off to visit women of easy virtue. They enjoyed every right. What about the people? Take for instance the constitution of the mid-thirties, which was the 'legal' enshrinement of the most brutal fascist dictatorship. For instance, what is 'Pao chia'? 'Pao chia' was the police system of mutual guarantees in the countryside. It was permeated with a will to eradicate even the slightest manifestations of democratic freedom. The village was divided into groups of 10 and groups of 100 [desyatidvorki i stodvorki] whose members were mutually responsible to the authorities for one another's 'behavior.' I even recall a poem of the time:

Pao Chia, Pao Chia!

It is impossible to live or breathe,
Everyone is in chains and fetters.
The authorities hold in their hands
The whip and the terrible rack.
They force us to remain silent.

"Incidentally, the Japanese militarists also used this system when they invaded China and occupied part of its territory."

It is no accident that I have cited the professor's recollections. I will explain why. Many observers have concluded that Peking's leaders have now split the country into cells which are called "collectives." Nearly everyone in that enormous country belongs to some "collective." It is a kind of second "registration"--the main one for people. Matters have reached the point where there are anecdotes to the effect that the Chinese do not ask what they are called when making one another's acquaintance, but inquire "from what collective are you?"

The "collective" is everything. It determines the borders of the family's economic life, creates the standards of morality, decides whether a woman can have children or not, prescribes how and when homes and the street must be cleaned, and so forth. But the main fuction of the "collective" and its leaders is a permanent, well-oiled system of mutual surveillance and denunciation--something in which the present "collectives" are essentially no different from the former Pao chia."

The GUARDIAN wrote quite recently: "Every alley in China has its informer. Privacy is unknown in China; for neighbor reports on neighbor and friend spies on friend." The newspaper adds that the CCP Central Committee has even created a special section which is "a central point for checking the millions of reports received every day from police spies inside the country." In the language of the Peking leaders, this system of total surveillance and persecution for one's political convictions is called the "era of universal order on earth." And to insure that this "order" becomes still "firmer," lists of executed "counterrevolutionaries"--often including hundreds of names--are made public from time to time. The country's former rulers resorted to this extreme measure and its present rulers continue to use it. And there are activists who call day and night for increases in the executions to insure "weightier" reprisals against "politically deleterious elements" that supposedly enjoyed the support of the "gang of four."

In this connection, one cannot help recalling Peking propaganda's sharp attacks on Confucius on the one hand and the campaign in defense of Emperor Chin Shih Huang Ti (of the 3d Century BC), one of the most somber figures in the country's age-long history, on the other. China's ideologists needed this deliberate masquerade to equate the despotism of the long-dead fanatic with the idea of the "revolutionary violence" of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to write off thousands of executions of innocent people in this way. In order to gain a more graphic idea of the way in which Peking propaganda implements this idea, let us recall one remark cited in the book "Long Live the Thoughts of Mao Tse-tung" published in Peking in 1967. [paragraph continues]

Back in 1958 Mao said: "Chin Shih Huang Ti issued an order saying: 'The family of anyone who rejects what is modern for the sake of antiquity will be eradicated to the third degree.' If you are attached to the old days and do not recognize what is new, your whole family will be slaughtered. Chin Shih Huang buried alive only 460 Confucians. However, he is much inferior to us. During the purge we dealt with tens of thousands of people. He acted like 10 Chin Shih Huangs. He buried 460 people but we have buried 46,000--100 times more. For to kill and then to dig a grave and bury is also to bury alive. People curse us and call us Chin Shih Huangs and usurpers. We admit it all and we belive that so far we have done little in this respect and that still more can be done."

During the time of the "Cultural Revolution," Mao and his supporters really did surpass the murdering emperor. Millions of people fell victim to the terror. Some were executed; others were thrown into jail.

The Chinese peasants are in a truly grievous situation. About 2 years ago, there was a call for the "imposition or order" in the countryside and an end to the tyranny exercised by the authorities at local level vis-a-vis the peasants. However, the situation has not changed at all. Assaults, moral and physical harassment of inconvenient people, compulsory fines, extortion--all this can be seen in Chinese villages. Information that has filtered into the press about (Liu Shu-zhun), secretary of a county party committee in Shensi Province, who beat peasants and thereby set an example for other cadre personnel. The deputy secretary of the party committee in (Yuandi) Commune staged exemplary beatings with a strap. "Private" jails where people were tortured were created in the villages. The prisoners in these so-called "militia centers" were kept on hunger rations and became completely emaciated. Matters reached the point where the unfortunate people either committed suicide or went out of their minds.

Despite this tyranny, the culprits did not suffer due punishment. This is explained by the fact that Shensi Province is headed by a person close to Hua Kuo-feng. A similar situation prevailed in Chekiang Province. There, for instance, the authorities carried out reprisals against a woman worker in a vegetable store. As a result she was seriously mutilated. The taxes and the utilization of peasant labor without the necessary compensation frequently mean that people are left without a single yuan in their pocket and go hungry. However, they are afraid to complain of injustice.

In Switzerland's 24 HEURES, one Western journalist disclosed that, according to the resolution on the penalty for "counterrevolutionary" activity of 22 February 1951, the government arrogated to itself the right to imprison, arrest (with subsequent disappearance without trace), sentence to hard labor, torture or execute anyone it liked--on the most petty grounds. Suspicion alone is sufficient for that.

According to the newspaper, a particularly large number of prisons and concentration camps has been created in the high mountains of Tibet. The administrations under whose jurisdiction the camps fall have been given loftily poetic names in pure Chinese style: "Avenue of the Morning Dew," "Bright Stream," "Near the Altar of Heaven on the Street of Renewal" and so forth. The most "dangerous" prisoners are kept in the (Golmo) camp. It is regarded as "absolutely secure." That is why it serves as the place of "final imprisonment" for those who obstinately refuse to be "reeducated." Some 300 "important criminals" languish in (Sanin) Prison in the city of Lhasa. They are interrogated daily and are often thrown into the punishment cell. The ideogram "dangerous" is inscribed on their prison clothing. And, in general, according to the author of the report, measures of physical coercion which make it possible to obtain "important confessions" are widely used in Chinese jails.

There are many examples of the tyranny of the Chinese authorities. The viruses of repression disseminated in China are multiplying with dangerous speed. "In China today," Hong Kong's CHINA NEWS ANALYSIS writes, "it is not merely a question of the violation of human rights. The lack of any right to a free political opinion is a prop of the system. And so long as the virus of revenge and hatred lives on in the country's political organism, the Chinese people will be unable to breathe freely."

And how is it possible to talk of legality when the country lacks criminal, civil and procedural codes. Draft codes, according to Chinese press reports, were elaborated back in 1962 but have still not been ratified. The question arises, quite legitimately: Just how is it possible under these conditions to implement the constitution adopted at the beginning of this year? The constitution, for instance, restores the right of the accused to defense and to an open trial, as provided for by the 1954 constitution which in practice ceased to exist with the start of the "Cultural Revolution." Mention is again made of the prosecutor's office, which in theory must monitor legality and also play the role of accuser. The Chinese people are also verbally promised certain other guarantees.

However, there are no grounds for saying that Peking is capable of fully restoring legality and granting the people genuine rights. For instance, the 1978 constitution has not revived the principle of a judicial authority independent from political authority--something which, incidentally, was enshrined in the 1954 constitution. It also failed to restore the promise contained in the other document to insure equality before the law for all citizens. Labels such as "landowners," "miscreants" and "swimmers against the tide" are still current in China. And Peking's firm links with the reactionary regimes of Chile, the Republic of South Africa and other haters of mankind testify to its fidelity to those rulers who are the leading suppressors of civil liberties.

Despite the tricks of the Peking authorities, who are striving to conceal behind the Great Wall of China the Maoist crimes and the flagrant human rights violations of today, the events taking place in China are nonetheless becoming public knowledge. The moral climate of the state still remains extremely grim. While depriving the nationalities which inhabit the country of the most fundamental right--the right to life--the Chinese leaders at the same time arrogate to themselves the right to talk about human rights violations in other countries and make a ballyhoo about a cold war. Peking's inflammatory policy is encountering a growing rebuff from all honest people in the world. The peoples of the world realize that the Chinese leaders' present expansionism as a reflection of their uncertainty about the future and is explained by their inability to solve the country's vital domestic problems, including the problem of civil and political human rights.

YAKOVLEV COMMENTS ON PRC'S PRESSURE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE

LD241950Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

CANTON CAMPANION, a Hong Kong commercial journal, reports that recently the Chinese authorities have sharply stepped up their efforts to increase China's foreign currency receipts. The aim is to rectify the country's not so successful economic performance and to force an increase in Peking's military potential. For this purpose, China utilizes to a growing degree the capital investments and money remittances of the Chinese emigrants living in various countries of the world, mainly in South-East Asia. But the main emphasis is, of course, put on the numerous local Chinese bourgeoisie.

Peking also pursued the same policy prior to the death of Mao Tse-tung. According to data available, in 1950-1970, the Chinese entrepreneurs in South-East Asian countries had invested in China no less than 3,500 million dollars. In recent years, according to the Hong Kong press, investments of rich Chinese emigrants in China's economy totalled an annual average of 100-110 million dollars. Such a substantial repatriation of capital from these countries is inflicting serious damage to their economic development.

The Peking authorities encourage in every way money remittances by Chinese emigrants to their relatives in China. A lion's share of this money goes to China's treasury. Privileges are being restored which had at one time been cancelled. In the Kwangtung Province where one eighth of population gets money remittances in hard currency from relatives abroad, a special supply of rationed food and industrial products paid for in hard currency is being re-instituted.

According to Swiss journal SWISS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS, annually Chinese emigrants remit, through Chinese banks in Hong Kong, to their relatives in continental China, nearly 500 million dollars.

90 percent of the investments and money remittances of Chinese emigrants are gifts of foreign Chinese bourgeoisie, a kind of interest on the profits. And these profits are due to the exploitation of the local population. Peking, thus, is an indirect participant in this system of exploitation.

The governments and the public of the South-East Asian countries are expressing increasing concern and alarm over this policy of Peking, justifiably describing it as dangerous subversive activity, since a significant part of the economic activity of the countries of South-East Asia is in the hands of the Chinese. In this connection, Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA wrote that the Hauachiao who have concentrated in their hands enormous capital in industry, finance and trade, can, if they wish to, utilizing the economic levers, at any moment plunge into chaos the economies of such countries as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

COMMENTARY ON ANTI-SOVIET NATURE OF HUA KUO-FENG'S TRIP

LD241614Y Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24 TASS--Yugoslav-Chinese interparty talks were held during Hua Kuo-feng's stay in Yugoslavia. Taking part in the talks on Yugoslav side were S. Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, certain members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, and on the Chinese side--Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, and others.

According to the TANJUG news agency, the two sides exchanged opinions on the results of cooperation between the two parties and opportunities for further developing it.

It was pointed out during the talks, TANJUG reports, that the aims and tasks concerning normalization of interparty ties have been accomplished and that these relations have now entered a new stage and are developing successfully. It is also said in the TANJUG report that differences in the ways of building socialism and the international situation are no obstacle to the development of good relations.

Economic talks were also held. V. Duranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, took part on the Yugoslav side.

These days Hua Kuo-feng is staying in Serbia. He will then visit Croatia and Macedonia, after which he will go to Brioni where his meetings with President Josip Broz Tito will be resumed.

While in Yugoslavia, Hua Kuo-feng continues availing himself of the opportunity for making statements in which he attacks the Soviet Union and its policy. It is not fortuitous that the Chinese press, covering Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, carried a display of Western comments on this trip, describing Hua Kuo-feng's statements as the sharpest attacks on Moscow since the beginning of his stay in Eastern Europe.

The Yugoslav papers, while daily devoting 1.5-2 pages to the coverage of the visit, unfortunately, do not deem it necessary to dissociate themselves from the extremely anti-Soviet remarks of the Chinese leader. Moreover, the Chinese publications in which the stay of the Peking leader in Yugoslavia is presented as if the Yugoslav side identifies with what Hua Kuo-feng says in Belgrade, are not being disavowed.

On August 23, the JENMINH JIHPAO accompanied its reports from Belgrade by so-called "reference and geographic data" on the Balkans and Yugoslavia. They say that, with account of the "importance of the strategic situation of the Balkan Peninsula, Soviet social-imperialism is carrying out an expansion which rouses the resistance of Balkan states and peoples." Added to this is: "Yugoslavia, headed by Tito, permanently displays vigilance in regard to the machinations of imperialism and hegemony, and wages an anti-hegemonist struggle."

The other day an article in the Yugoslav paper VECHERNE NOVOSTI maintained that the blame for the formerly bad relations between China and Yugoslavia, "partially falls on the Soviet Union and the international conference of communist parties." According to these publications, "the severe criticism of the Yugoslav road to socialism" coming from Peking at that time, was explained by the same cause.

Hua Kuo-feng's planned journey to Macedonia is regarded by correspondents covering the Chinese leader's visit to Yugoslavia as being directed at sharpening relations between socialist countries in the Balkans. The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in this connection that Skoplje is 90 miles away from the Bulgarian border and that Hua Kuo-feng's visit to that city is regarded as a "deliberate provocation".

The Yugoslav-Chinese negotiations continue. Already today news has begun penetrating some organs of the press about the possible character of the agreement. One can not fail to miss a report by the British FINANCIAL TIMES which, with reference to reliable Yugoslav sources, writes that "Yugoslavia may agree to deliver weapons to China."

Hua Kuo-feng's visit is planned to end on August 29. From the entourage of the Chinese delegation, Western press representatives learned that after Belgrade Hua Kuo-feng intends to go to Iran, where he will meet and have talks with the shah.

PAPER VIEWS SOVIET TIES WITH ROMANIA ON LIBERATION DAY

LD250921Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col Justice I. Vashkevich: "On Renewed Land: Today is the Day of Romania's Liberation from the Fascist Yoke"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest-Brasov-Moscow--On the eve of the fraternal people's national holiday Soviet military journalists had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the successes achieved by Socialist Romania in the 34 years since liberation from fascism and with the life and combat training of servicemen in the Romanian Army. Right from the first days of our stay in Romania we observed clear signs of the present stage of the development of this ancient country, which is being rapidly renewed.

We reached Ploiesti--the republic's oil capital. Oil is Romania's age-old asset, so there is a reason for the derrick that is depicted on its state emblem. The country ranks second in Europe in the extraction of this valuable raw material. Socialist Romania's successes in other spheres of the economy are also well known. Only under people's power have they started to produce machine tools and steam turbines, electric locomotives and ships, helicopters, computers, tractors, combines....

In August 1944, during the Yassko-Kishinev operation, 18 Hitlerite divisions met their end. The Soviet Army's victorious march had a most decisive effect on the political atmosphere in Romania. On 23 August, headed by communists, the country's patriotic forces staged a national antifascist uprising. Romania broke away from the Hitlerite bloc and together with Soviet servicemen, Romanian troops turned their weapons against their people's true enemies, achieved their motherland's liberation from the fascist yoke, and took part in the decisive defeat of Hitlerism. The dawn of a new life broke over the country.

We familiarized ourselves in greater detail with the training of officer cadres for the Romanian Army at the Leontin Salajan Military College, whose graduates join the air defense forces. Col Mihai Constantin, chief of staff of the college, stressed that more than half the study time here is devoted to practical training. The training period for second and third (final) year students is 7 and 8 weeks respectively. Apart from socioeconomic, specialist and general military disciplines, Russian and English languages are also studied at the college.

The Romanian comrades stated with satisfaction that the hardware which insures the inviolability of the country's air borders is Soviet. In the college they try to insure that the graduates master it to perfection.

Romania's economic and other ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are broadening and deepening. In the country dozens of enterprises constructed with the technical assistance of the USSR are in operation, and the exchange of experience in various spheres of the economy, science, health care and culture is constantly increasing. Last year, for instance, the twin districts of Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast and Maramures County alone exhanged 14 delegations. Romanian comrades spoke with approval of the recent tour by the twice Red Banner A.V. Aleksandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble, the film "17 Moments of Spring" which was shown on television, and the exhibition of the work of Ye. Buchetich which has just opened. In a recreation area on the summit of Mt. Postovarul we met with Soviet tourists from Blagoveshchensk and Kherson.

When an earthquake occurred in March last year in Romania, our country gave the fraternal country the necessary aid. Today many of the consequences of the natural disaster have been eliminated, and fresh plaster and cracks on some buildings serve as its only reminders.

Soviet aircraft at the airport and a Czech tramcar on Bucharest streets, our goods on store counters and many Volga, Lada and Moskvich cars on the roads--these are also signs of mutually advantageous cooperation among CEMA member countries.

The Romanian people preserve the memory of those who in the last century helped Romania to secure state independence, and in this century helped to liberate it from fascist diktat. We entered the county center of Brasov by Moscow Street, then followed V.I. Lenin Avenue, and in the evening walked along Red Army Street. We always saw fresh flowers on the monuments to Soviet servicemen.

One of the rooms in the Central Military Museum in Bucharest has a Shpagin submachine gun with the eloquent inscription on the butt: "A gift to Captain Dumitrescu from Captain Kresin...1945." A gun given to a comrade in arms, perhaps on the eve of a new battle.... It would be hard to find a more convincing symbol of soldierly friendship.

The Soviet journalists were received by Col Constantin Zamfir, section chief of the Romanian Army Supreme Political Council. In a talk with us he recalled the words spoken by Comrade N. Ceausescu on the eve of a session of the Romanian central party and state aktiv on the constant development of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between Romania and the Soviet Union and voiced support for the further consolidation of ties between the two fraternal armies.

A friendly meeting took place in the Crimea recently between Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu, at which there was discussion of the fundamental directions and prospects for the development of all-round ties between the CPSU and the RCP and between the Soviet and Romanian peoples, and of other important problems. It was noted that there is great potential for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres.

The course of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania is fully supported and approved by the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

Today, on the day of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, Soviet servicemen send their friends and allies in the Warsaw Pact, the servicemen of the Romanian Army, combat greeting and wishes for new successes in combat and political training.

USTINOV GREETS COUNTERPART ON ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD241457Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Col Gen Comrade I. Coman, Romanian national defense minister.

Esteemed comrade minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all the servicemen of the Romanian Army on the national holiday--the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Soviet servicemen, like all our people, are sincerely glad at the successes of the fraternal Romanian people in the cause of implementing the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and in building a developed socialist society.

We express confidence that the Soviet-Romanian combat collaboration, born in the final stage of World War II in cruel battles against the common enemy, will continue to develop for the sake of our peoples and armies.

On this noteworthy day I wish all Romanian servicemen new successes in combat and political training for the sake of strengthening the defense capability of their socialist motherland and consolidating the combat collaboration of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON INTERVENTION ANNIVERSARY

LD241041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In the Name of the Victory of Socialism"]

[Text] Prague, 21 August--The most recent history of the Czech and Slovak peoples has most convincingly confirmed that only cooperation and fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union are the guarantee of our national freedom, independence and comprehensive development. We will never forget that the Soviet Union liberated our country from death-dealing Hitlerite enslavement and that, but for the USSR, we would have neither national existence nor state independence. History has taught our people where they should seek a reliable, true and disinterested ally, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, writes in an editorial today.

The Czechoslovak people, the newspaper points out, nurture feelings of profound friendship and love for the first country of socialism, the pioneer of the working person's new life. We are united with the Soviet people by fraternal class ties and friendship sealed by the blood jointly shed in the struggle against fascism. We are united with the Soviet people by a socialist present and a communist future.

We are inseparably linked with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries by unity of world outlook and aims and by unity of will. We could never have developed the national economy and raised living standards so dynamically and at such a pace if not for close fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We could never have looked to the future with such confidence but for the unity, cohesion and strength of the socialist community.

This is precisely why in the crisis years not only many communists but also many of our citizens who held socialism dear and remained loyal to its ideas followed with profound apprehension the attempts to wrest our motherland from the family of socialist countries, from the family where we encounter mutual understanding, assistance, protection and cooperation. They rightly saw in this the danger of the liquidation of socialism. Therefore they insistently called for the protection of socialism and the preservation and further development of the common socialist cause for whose realization entire generations have struggled and suffered for decades.

They passionately desired the preservation of all of socialisms' achievements, which for the first time insured the working person a sense of his own dignity. They sought to uphold the revolutionary precepts of February, the power of the working class and our working people and the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

The historic significance of the international assistance lies precisely in the fact that it created a sound basis for Czechoslovak communists who, thanks to this assistance, were fully able to develop their own political struggle against counterrevolutionary, antisocialist and right-opportunist forces and overcome by political means the counterrevolutionary threat to socialism in the CSSR. Thanks to the international assistance socialism in Czechoslovakia was saved, and the vital interests of the working people were protected.

The decisive actions of our allies frustrated far-reaching plans according to which the wresting of Czechoslovakia from the socialist community was to have been the first step toward a general revision of the results of World War II. Thus the international assistance of the fraternal socialist countries insured the further socialist development of our country, as well as the peaceful development of Europe.

Our society's development since April 1969, when the party's new leadership headed by Comrade G. Husak was elected, convincingly proves the correctness of the political line in the consolidation process. Our people understood this policy and began to identify with it and to implement it.

It is precisely thanks to the active participation of the working people and to their support that the party leadership has already been able to fulfill the historic promise given at the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in April 1969--to extract the society and the party from the crisis, to consolidate relations in our country, to outline its prospect of further socialist development and consistently resolve many of the problems which led to the crisis.

This was a great and difficult political struggle. The fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries created the basic preconditions for the unification of Marxist-Leninist forces and their decisive confrontation with all who stood in the way of further socialist development. The Leninist norms of party life were restored in the CPCZ, and the party thus reacquired its capacity to fulfill the leading role in our society.

Our party's principled policy, which is of a consistent, class, international nature and is true to Leninism--the policy implemented since April 1969--organically develops the revolutionary precepts of February 1948. In this spirit the CPCZ formulated and further developed a program for the comprehensive development of socialism at its 14th and 15th congresses. It has become the cause of the entire National Front and of the broadest sections of the working people, and is continuing the best revolutionary traditions of our people.

The party's theoretical and real policy, founded on consistent and creative embodiment of Marxism-Leninism, encountered and now encounters the active and conscious support of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, youth and the nations and nationalities of our country. The working people are convinced from their own experience that the program of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses reflects the needs of Socialist Czechoslovakia's further development and fully accords with their vital interests.

Every honest citizen and every true patriot is gladdened by the high assessment of the CSSR's role in the international arena made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech in Prague Castle during his recent visit, and is gladdened by the fact that Czechoslovakia, as a recognized member of the fraternal family of socialist states, plays an important role in the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

An important characteristic feature of our party's policy since April 1969 is its realism. This lies in the objective evaluation of our possibilities and needs, in the advancing of attainable yet complex goals and in the fact that it is capable of involving the overwhelming majority of the working people in realizing them.

The past period has been a difficult but successful stage in the life of our party and society. Since the party purged itself of rightist elements and waged the decisive struggle against their theories and the consequences of their actions, it has become politically united on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The CPCZ exercises its leading role in full and has become an inspiring organizational force capable of fulfilling its historic predestination as the revolutionary vanguard and of bearing high responsibility before the people and before socialism. Its Leninist policy and its unshakable loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism are the chief guarantee of the further successful development of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The CPCZ now has 1.5 million members. They include approximately 300,000 young people who have joined the ranks of the CPCZ in recent years. Members and candidate members of the CPCZ devote all their energy to the cause of serving the people and socialism.

Our present day is a great time in which we are purposefully implementing the great and attractive program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. It is a time when the efforts of millions of people are being concentrated on fulfilling the responsible tasks set by the congress and on insuring the constant comprehensive development of society and the individual. We link the struggle which we are waging for the good of all our country's working people with the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension, ending the arms race and for disarmament.

We are proud that our country holds a place of honor in the struggle of the world's peace-loving and progressive forces. Together with the Soviet Union--the recognized standard-bearer of peace--and the other socialist countries, together with the international communist and workers movement and with all progressive forces we are waging a historic struggle against imperialism, the enemies of peace and international reaction. We unshakably support the struggle for peace, democracy, freedom and social progress and we will continue to give support to all the world's progressive forces.

Everything that our people have accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party, RUDE PRAVO emphasizes in conclusion, fills us with a feeling of pride. These are the fruits of the creative, selfless and honest labor of millions of people who have linked their destiny with socialism and peace. They are also proof that we are traveling the correct path. As Comrade G. Husak said, "our reality and the practical experience of the past 10 years show that the development of socialism in Czechoslovakia, the country's prosperity and the growth of the people's living standards have been made possible only thanks to the total defeat of antisocialist, rightist and counterrevolutionary forces and of imperialism's plans connected with them."

ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGN 'POINTED' SINCE CHARTER 77

[illegible]ditorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian of 12 August 1978 published on page 7 under the heading "The CSSR's Authority is Growing" a 1,500-word reprint of an article by Czechoslovak writer Milan Matous from the Czechoslovak weekly TVORBA. Pegged to the 10th anniversary of the 1968 crisis, the article discusses the "anti-Czechoslovak propaganda campaign" which it claims has become particularly pointed since the signing of "Charter-77". Matous states that the CSSR's successes in economic, social and cultural life over the past 10 years have made it a special target for Western anticommunist propaganda which, he claims, is focusing its attention on young people in the CSSR. He concludes by noting that, despite its efforts to discredit Czechoslovakia and socialism in general, capitalism cannot offer any positive prospects.

[illegible] DISCUSS EVENTS OF 1968, EUROCOMMUNISM

For Moscow PRAVDA articles by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, entitled "The Correct Path, the Path of Leninism," and by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Chairman of the [illegible] entitled "Loyalty to Proletarian Internationalism," see the Czechoslovakia [illegible] DAILY REPORT.

[illegible] PREMIER TALKS WITH ARMENIAN LEADER

[illegible] KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 Aug 78

[illegible]--On 16 August at the Armenian CP Central Committee [illegible]kyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, [illegible] chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, met with a group of Polish leaders headed by Stanislaw Cain, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

[illegible] conversation which took place [illegible] Ambartsumyan [illegible] friends of the achievements [illegible] within the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples in the economic, social and cultural spheres, of the republic party organization's activity to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of the Armenian SSR's [illegible] with Poland within the framework of the multifaceted links [illegible].

S. Cain, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, [illegible] assessment of Soviet Armenia's achievements in the sphere of social and economic development and told of the tasks which the PZPR and the entire Polish people are setting [illegible] of the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the [illegible] and their determination to implement the program of multifaceted economic cooperation, [illegible] and cultural cooperation between Poland and [illegible].

[illegible] chief of the Armenian CP [illegible] Relations Section and G.Ts. Lilogyan, deputy chief of the [illegible] Section, were present at the meeting, which was held in a friendly [illegible].

NATO EXERCISES, ARMS PROGRAMS ARE 'REAL THREAT TO PEACE'

LD2411O1Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[From the International Military Political Review by Maj Yu. Gavrilov and V. Vinogradov: "NATO: The Militarist Carousel"]

[Text] The staffs of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc are presently working with increased intensity. Official reports are being published one after another on the forthcoming new military exercises and maneuvers by NATO armed forces in the capitals of NATO states. In September major maneuvers of troops will take place on West German territory under the code name "Bold Guard." Military contingents from the United States, the FRG, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, totaling about 60,000 people, will take part in them. Ground forces and aircraft from six NATO countries will take part in the "Cold Fire" maneuvers in the FRG. One of the biggest naval exercises in the bloc's entire history, "Northern Wedding," involving the forces of nine NATO countries, will be held in the Atlantic, the North Sea and the English Channel. More than 170 ships and submarines, as well as 800 aircraft and helicopters, will take part, and landings will be made on the Shetland Islands, belonging to Britain, and the southwest coast of Jutland (Denmark). Maneuvers codenamed "Bare Frost" in northern Norway, "Certain Shield, Helberger" and many others are soon expected to start. In all, according to NATO military representatives, about 30 different maneuvers and exercises on land, at sea and in the air are planned. These will form part of the general NATO maneuvers codenamed "Autumn Forge 78," which will embrace a huge area from Norway to the Mediterranean. In all more than 300,000 servicemen of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc will participate. The biggest operation in recent years, that of shipping more than 25,000 soldiers and officers of the American Armed Forces, plus about 50 U.S. Phantoms, across the Atlantic "air bridge" to the FRG, is planned during the August-September maneuvers.

Such complex military exercises under the general codename "Autumn Forge," in which joint and national NATO armed forces participate, have been held by the bloc's bosses since 1975. Their primary aim lies in showing the military strength of the North Atlantic bloc. Previous "Autumn Forge" maneuvers have shown that they are carried out against a general operational and strategic background in which the Warsaw Pact armies are perceived as the potential enemy. As the foreign press has noted, these major militarist demonstrations are intended to evaluate the level of training of NATO staffs and troops and the applicability of the Atlanticists' military doctrines and strategic concepts to the nature of modern warfare, to test the possibility of rapidly reinforcing NATO troops in Europe by shipping military contingents from the United States, and so forth.

Preparations for the new series of military demonstrations are, however, only part of the militarist carousel that is continually being whipped up by the NATO military and political leadership. Urged on by the military-industrial complexes, the generals and reactionary politicians of the United States and other bloc countries are actively calling for accelerated implementation of the new long-term program for building up military might and whipping up the arms race which was adopted at the recent NATO Council session in Washington. The U.S. is giving its allies the lead in this. [paragraph continues]

It is known that Washington intends to send additional contingents of U.S. troops to Western Europe and to increase NATO-related military appropriations connected by at least 5 percent in the next fiscal year. Under U.S. pressure similar steps are being taken by their block partners. Thus Bonn has announced an increase in military expenditure, and the other day the British Defense Ministry announced an increase in the numerical strength of its armed forces. London will send some of the additional forces to the FRG, where units of the British "Rhine Army" are deployed.

As well as increasing its armed forces and building up conventional arms, the North Atlantic bloc's leadership is devoting priority attention to elaborating new types of nuclear missiles. Criminal plans for producing and deploying neutron weapons in West European countries are again being entertained. The bloc staffs are also already relishing the idea of producing a new mobile missile equipped with a nuclear warhead, which could be adopted by the bloc's West European members. As London's SUNDAY TIMES newspaper indicates, a corresponding plan has already been discussed by NATO's Nuclear Planning Group.

NATO's militarist preparations are being carried out to the accompaniment of hackneyed verbiage on the mythical "Soviet threat." A dangerous escalation of anti-Soviet hysteria can be observed in the United States, where reactionary and militarist forces are pooling and coordinating their actions. In the NATO camp even the most insignificant conference does not take place without attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their peace-loving foreign policy. An example is the recent Bonn conference of reserve officers of NATO countries, where appeals were heard for the strengthening of the bloc's might in the face of the "threat to Western Europe and the FRG from the Warsaw Pact" and "communism's political claims to hegemony." Such insinuations were expressed by very high-ranking persons, including General Wust, general inspector (commander in chief) of the Bundeswehr.

However the propagandist pirouettes of NATO figures are not producing the expected result. NATO's militarist exercises, the Atlanticists' exacerbation of the arms race and their kindling of international tension convincingly show all honorable people that the real threat to peace comes from the dangerous course of the North Atlantic bloc, which is going against the interests of the people and against the cause of detente.

TR-1 BASE FURTHERS UK REPUTATION AS U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER

LD2421047 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1656 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

["The Pentagon Insists"--TASS headline]

[Text] London--The U.S. brass hats intend to set up another airbase on the British Isles, THE TIMES reports today. They intend to base the Pentagon's new brainchild, the TR-1 plane, which is an improved variation of the sadly notorious U-2 spyplane, there. The Lockheed company plans to build 25 of these planes. The majority will be based in Western Europe, where they will carry out spying missions.

One of the possible places for basing the TR-1 is Greenham Common in Berkshire. It is worth remembering that only a few months ago the British Government was examining the question of basing American KC-135 Stratotanker supply planes there. It has since been decided to base them in Gloucestershire.

The progressive public of Great Britain is expressing deep concern over the continuing invasion of the British Isles by the brass hats from across the ocean. So many U.S. military bases are concentrated here that Britain has been firmly saddled with the reputation of being a gigantic U.S. aircraft carrier.

FRG BANKER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD241451Y Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 22 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] At the invitation of USSR Gosbank, a representative delegation of the board of one of the FRG's biggest banks--the Dresdner Bank--has been in Moscow. Dr Hans Friedrichs, a representative of the board of this bank, answered questions put to him by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kukushkin.

[Question] Mr Friedrichs, how do you assess the present state of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG?

[Answer] In my opinion, economic cooperation between our countries is at an auspicious phase with respect to not only the well-known major projects but also to commodity turnover in all its breadth and variety. Whereas in the period 1973-1977 the volume of the FRG's foreign trade increased 57 percent, commodity exchange with the Soviet Union over this same period increased by 115 percent and amounted to DM11 billion in 1977. The Soviet Union is our most important Eastern trading partner and we are glad that the FRG invariably occupies first place in the USSR's list of Western trading partners. In the first 5 months of the current year commodity turnover between the USSR and the FRG became appreciably more lively. West German exports to the Soviet Union increased by 11 percent in comparison with the analogous period last year and deliveries of USSR goods to the FRG increased by almost 30 percent. Last year a further equalization of the levels of FRG exports and imports in its trade with the Soviet Union took place. The same trend can also be observed this year. We welcome this because in this way new opportunities are created for the growth of foreign trade.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the prospects for the continued development of economic relations between the USSR and the FRG?

[Answer] I believe that the Soviet Union, which has tremendous economic potential and rich natural resources, will, as before, have no difficulties in financing the purchase of goods in Western countries through credits on fair terms. The constantly expanding range of West German imports from the Soviet Union merits a positive assessment. I am profoundly convinced that trade relations between our countries will continue to develop positively. As the recent visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has shown, both sides are displaying a firm will to broaden and consolidate the existing ties. This was reflected in the conclusion of an appropriate agreement which will operate until the end of the 20th century. Thus a broad basis of trust has been created and by relying on this it is possible to implement the most diverse projects. In this connection we see the tasks of our bank as creating a financial foundation for the further development of trade relations between our countries and also in promoting the development of West German industrialists' business contacts with Soviet partners though providing advice and various kinds of assistance.

TASS REPORTS BEGIN ON SETTLEMENTS, PLO ON CAMP DAVID

LD2418407 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

["From Positions of Strength"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, August 24, TASS--As reported by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the prime minister of Israel, Begin, who took the floor at a meeting of the ruling Likud bloc in Jerusalem, denied the possibility that Israeli militarized settlements would be liquidated in the occupied Arab territories. Thus he again confirmed that Tel Aviv intends to go on sabotaging the efforts aimed at achieving a genuinely fair settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict, to continue the course of annexing gradually the forcibly captured foreign lands. According to Begin, the signing of an "agreement" would become impossible if the question of liquidating the settlements of Israeli colonists was raised at Camp David.

He implied also that his government's aggressive policy, enjoyed, as before, the backing of the United States. It follows from his words, specifically, that Washington is prepared to sanction Israel's military presence on the Western Bank of the Jordan for an indefinite period.

Damascus, August 24, TASS--Participants of the meeting of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization, held here, criticized sharply the forthcoming Camp David meeting of J. Carter, As-Sadat and Begin. They stressed that As-Sadat's new concessions to the Israeli aggressors (?could only) be expected from these negotiations. The council pointed out that the PLO, being as it is the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, rejects the Camp David meeting and any results that might be achieved there.

The Central Council assessed positively the state of relations between the Palestinian resistance movement and Syria, went on record for a further development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

MOSCOW DISCUSSES PRO-EGYPTIAN RAPPROCHEMENT

LD2416007 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "What Do Cairo and Peking Have in Common?"]

[Text] MENA has reported that Peking wants to send Ulanfu, vice chairman of the PRC National People's Congress, on a visit to Cairo. The agency also said that Cairo has welcomed this decision. This high-level representative from Peking will visit Egypt before the end of the year. Some sources point out that the visit will come in October. Earlier reports said that the Chinese leader, Hua Kuo-feng, has also expressed a desire to visit Cairo. Such a wish was warmly welcomed by President as-Sadat. As we can see, the Peking leaders are eager and motivated by a strong desire to visit Cairo. What is the purpose of such visits and why does Peking show so much interest in Egypt?

It appears that the reason behind this is that there is a great deal in common between the policies of Cairo and Peking that draws them close to each other. Both capitals are now being united in their foreign policy with the United States and the other imperialist states. Cairo is pursuing a path of detente [infirat] at the expense of the national interests of the Arab peoples. Peking is actively supporting the infamous As-Sadat peace initiative, which is strongly condemned in the Arab world and is rightly being called capitulationist. Of no less significance is the fact that both Cairo and Peking are united in their foreign policy by anti-Sovietism.

Attention is drawn to the fact that reports about the forthcoming visit of the Chinese leaders to Cairo have been announced on the eve of the tripartite meeting in Camp David, where a discussion will take place on the subject of a unilateral Egyptian-Israeli deal with U.S. participation. It is noteworthy that, despite all efforts by Washington and Cairo, no other Arab side has joined the separate negotiations.

While announcing their desire to come to Cairo, the Chinese leaders are declaring their intention to give additional backing and support to As-Sadat's capitulationist policy. The Chinese leaders will undoubtedly strive to press Cairo in an attempt to drag it further into the pro-Western and anti-Soviet policy that is common between them--a policy that is being opposed more and more resolutely by the Arab peoples and the revolutionary and progressive regimes in the countries of Asia and Africa.

EGYPTIAN LAWYERS SCORE ATTEMPTS TO ISOLATE OPPOSITION

LD241812Y Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 24, TASS--The participants of the meeting held at the headquarters of the Egyptian Barristers Association, criticized sharply the attempts of the Egyptian authorities to restrict the activities of the opposition forces in the country.

The purpose of the present leadership, it was pointed out by the noted Egyptian lawyer, former chairman of the association's Administrative Council, A. ash-Shurbagi, is to do away with the opposition once and for all.

A. ash-Shurbagi assessed skeptically As-Sadat's efforts to form a so-called "National Democratic Party". He pointed out that this party had no program of firm principles. It is obvious, he stressed, that the only requirement for membership in the new party is blind faith in its founder and leader.

M. Id, member of the association's Administrative Council, demanded in his speech the annulment of the emergency laws and courts operating in the country, freedom of action for political parties, genuine liquidation of press censorship.

Taking the floor next, H. Fahmi, member of the leadership of the National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, called on behalf of his party for the creation of a broad alliance of all the democratic, patriotic and progressive forces of Egypt with a view to stepping up the struggle against the attempts of the authorities to isolate these forces from the popular masses. Such a union, he said, is vitally necessary to defend the now menaced progressive socio-economic gains of the Egyptian people, secured after the July Revolution of 1952, to solve the main national problem--liberation of the occupied Arab territories and restoration of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

ZAUROV REVIEWS 15 YEARS OF SOVIET-JORDANIAN RELATIONS

LD241151Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Zaurov article: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] On 21 August 1963, diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

This date is celebrated by the Soviet and Jordanian publics as a portentous milestone in the life of the two countries and peoples. Within a comparatively short space of time a great step forward has been taken in consolidating and developing the friendly ties between the peoples of Jordan and the Soviet Union. A profound mutual understanding and trust have also been established. The Soviet Union has convincingly demonstrated the consistency of its policy with respect to Jordan--a policy based on the principles of friendship, cooperation and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The history of friendly Soviet-Arab relations, which [illegible] political ploys of certain Arab leaders can hamper, but acquired a [illegible] dimension. The Soviet Union has consistently and firmly supported the Arab peoples in their struggle against colonialism and for the achievement of genuine national independence and to eliminate foreign domination. That position was graphically demonstrated during the discussion of the question of Jordan in the United Nations where the Soviet Union resolutely demanded the abolition of the British mandate over that country. Loyal to the Leninist principles of its foreign policy, the Soviet Union, during the first years of Jordan's independence, opposed those who were seeking to impose their own course upon Jordan and to infringe upon its national sovereignty.

In those August days of 1963, the news about the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR spread rapidly through Jordan and was greeted with satisfaction by broad sections of the Jordanian working people, who had long [illegible] sympathy and esteem toward the Soviet Union.

Through all the years since then permanent contacts in the political, economic and cultural spheres have existed and have been developing between the Soviet Union and Jordan. On many international questions, and in particular on the Near East settlement, the positions of the two countries are close or identical.

The Jordanian Government is pursuing a course toward achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Near East. Jordan advocates the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and a just settlement of the Palestine problem. "A real settlement of the Near East problem can be achieved only on the conditions of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination," writes the Amman newspaper AL-ANBA concerning the Jordanian Government's position on this question. The Jordanian leaders have repeatedly expressed their very high assessment of the Soviet Union's support for the Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression. During a visit to the USSR, King Husayn of Jordan described the Soviet Union not merely as a friendly power, but as a country which is a friend of the Arab nation and Jordan in particular, which has taken the side of the Arab nation's just cause in the protracted struggle against Israel.

Jordan supported the Soviet Union's initiative on convening an international peace conference with the participation of all interested parties, [illegible] Soviet statements, Jordanian leaders point to the need for the USSR to participate in talks on a settlement of the Near East conflict. Regular Soviet-Jordanian contacts take place on this question. Both sides consider the Geneva conference the most effective forum for achieving a just and lasting peace in one of the most tense regions of the world. The Joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 1 October 1977 was welcomed in Jordan. As is well known, it was regarded as a basis upon which a comprehensive political settlement in the Near East could be built. This idea [illegible] in the Jordanian [illegible] program during the 22nd session of this organization's General

Jordan has taken a principled stand on the question of the Egyptian president's so-called "peace initiative" in a Near East settlement, and it rejected the attempts by the forces of international imperialism and reaction to draw it into the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. Jordan's position was formulated precisely by King Husayn who declared that he sees no prospect for a settlement of the conflict in the talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv. This position evoked approval on the part of the Arab peoples and all progressive forces of the world who are opposed to As-Sadat's capitulatory policy.

The development of friendly Soviet-Jordanian relations is also promoted by the fact that in recent years both countries have been operating jointly during the discussion of the problem of disarmament and of the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. Jordan supports the Soviet initiatives in the sphere of detente and of averting the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. It was one of the first countries to sign the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the sea bed and ocean floor.

From the very first days of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the USSR has built its ties with Jordan according to the principles of friendship, equality and mutual advantage. The Soviet Union proceeds from the need to render assistance to the young state in the implementation of economic plans for national development. In 1968, Jordan received its first visit from a Soviet economic delegation. Soviet experts familiarized themselves with the tasks of the country's development, examined projects for the development of industry and examined transportation, construction and communications facilities. It is significant that these talks took place at a time when "the United States," in the words of the newspaper AKHBAR AL-USBU, "had curtailed its aid to Jordan and the country found itself in a very grave situation as a result of the Israeli aggression, and when it needs to utilize its own natural resources and certain assistance for the implementation of various development projects had increased."

Over the past years agreements on trade, economic cooperation and air communications have been signed between our two countries. Cultural cooperation plans have been coordinated on several occasions, and tourism has developed successfully. Soviet electrical experts are working in Irbid, helping to electrify remote regions of this northern province. An agreement has been reached on Soviet assistance in prospecting for oil and in creating centers for the training of skilled Jordanian technical personnel.

Cultural ties between the USSR and Jordan are developing successfully. The countries are cooperating in the spheres of radio broadcasting and television. Soviet cultural and artistic personalities have made repeated visits to Jordan, where they have been accorded a cordial reception. Hundreds of Jordanian students are studying in various vuzes in our country and the ties between public organizations and trade unions are growing.

However, the present level of Soviet-Jordanian relations is not the limit. Our countries have great opportunities for the further development of trade and cooperation in cultural and other spheres. Such a path of development for bilateral ties accords with the interests of the Soviet and Jordanian peoples and with the interests of detente and peace.

ISRAELIS CONTINUE ARRESTING YOUTHS IN OCCUPIED LANDS

LD231302Y Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 23, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the Israeli authorities are continuing their arbitrary actions in the occupied Arab lands. The occupation authorities carried out mass arrests among Palestinian youth in Balata camp. A state emergency has been clamped down on the camp and house-to-house searches were made.

Further Report of 'Violence'

LD241446Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, August 24, TASS--The Israeli occupation authorities continue to commit acts of violence and lawlessness in the occupied Arab lands. Four Palestinian teenagers, aged 16 to 17, have been sentenced by an Israeli military tribunal to big fines for taking part in a protest demonstration against the occupation of the West Bank of the River Jordan. In Nablus, judicial bodies are preparing an indictment against 19 West Bank Arab residents who are facing long prison terms.

CUBAN PAPER INTERVIEWS PALESTINIAN ON AS-SADAT'S POLICIES

LD241252Y Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 24, TASS--General Secretary of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah called for the strengthening of the union of the non-aligned movement with countries of the socialist community. In an interview to the Cuban newspaper BOHEMIA, he expressed the confidence that the strategic importance of this alliance will be confirmed by the conference of heads of states and governments of the non-aligned countries that will be held next year in Havana.

The general secretary of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine criticised the capitulatory stand of the present Egyptian leadership. President as-Sadat got ensnared in the meshes set by U.S. imperialism and now determined the policy of his country at the bid of the forces of reaction, N. Hawatimah said. The Egyptian people has to pay dearly for As-Sadat's collusion with imperialism: The living standards of the people are constantly lowering. It is natural that dissatisfaction with the policy of the ruling circles is mounting in the country.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION TOURS USSR, MEETS YEPISHEV

LD241503Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the armed forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], headed by Capt Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, member of the United Political Organization-National Front Supreme Army Committee and chief of the Political Directorate of the PDRY Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union from 14 through 22 August at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces. It had talks in the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited one of the commands and the military colleges of the Turkestan military district and cultural and educational institutions, and had friendly meetings with Soviet soldiers, sergeants and officers.

The PDRY guests laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall, and saw the historic and revolutionary monuments and the sights in Moscow, Tashkent, Ashkhabad and Smarkand.

The political workers of the PDRY Armed Forces were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A friendly exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest took place.

SOVIET PRESIDIUM RATIFIES PROTOCOL ON CREDIT FOR SYRIA

LD241520Y Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--By a decree of August 23, 1978, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified a protocol signed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on a method of recalculating roubles into pounds sterling when cancelling credits granted in roubles by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Syrian Arab Republic. Signed in Damascus on November 18, 1975.

LIBYA'S JALLUD GREETS KOSYGIN WHILE OVERFLYING USSR

LD232216Y Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, sent to Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a cable in which he conveyed his wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH TEAM TO SYRIA--A group of Soviet experts left Moscow for Damascus. They are experts in water resources. The group, which is visiting Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Government, is to participate in drawing a general plan for land reform in Aleppo Valley. Another Soviet team is currently supervising the research work on water and soil resources in four provinces of the country. The Soviet Union is helping Syria build an irrigation network in the Euphrates area. [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BREZHNEV SENDS TELEGRAM OF CONDOLENCE TO KENYA'S ARAP MOI

LD241956Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Daniel Arap Moi, acting president of Kenya. The telegram says:

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own behalf, I express to you, the government and all the friendly Kenyan people our deep condolences for the death of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Republic of Kenya and eminent African statesman and politician. Please convey our sincere sympathies to the deceased's near and dear ones.

TASS CITES PATRIOTIC FRONT STATEMENT ON COMBAT SUCCESSES

LD242032Y Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 24, TASS--In Rhodesia the armed struggle against Smith's racist regime is widening. On August 21-23, says a statement by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the freedom fighters carried out two major combat operations in Salisbury, which resulted in the destruction of 29 Rhodesian soldiers and policemen. Also successful was an operation in the second largest city--Bulawayo, where the enemy also sustained heavy losses.

The statement stresses that detachments of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front are now operating all over the territory of Rhodesia.

LAWYER REPORTS ON 'MASSACRES' IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD241742Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

["Crimes of South African and Rhodesian Authorities"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, August 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers possesses evidence that the racialist authorities of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia subject to tortures and put to death fighters against racialism. This was stated here by P. Pierson-Mati, member of the association's delegation, who has returned from a tour of the southern African countries, undertaken to clarify questions connected with the punitive operations, conducted by the racialist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia against the national liberation movements, and also to check the conditions in which the political prisoners are being kept in those countries.

The delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, had, specifically, an opportunity to meet the former member of the so-called State Security Service of Rhodesia, Flint, who is now in Mozambique. Flint said that he had personally witnessed massacres of opponents of the racialist regimes. He reported, specifically, on the massacre of 875 refugees from Rhodesia, carried out by punitive forces, supported by tanks, in the areas of Makuta and Nyadzonia.

P. Pierson-Mati adduced additional information on the killing of 13 missionaries in Rhodesia this June. These missionaries, according to P. Pierson-Mati, were all shot in the back of the head by an armed gang, which included "South Africans and Rhodesians, clad in uniforms of ZANU soldiers."

SOVIET RED CROSS TO AID ZIMBABWE REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA

LD250801Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TRUD/TASS report: "Disinterested Aid"]

[Text] The Soviet people are receiving with deep concern and sympathy reports on the grave situation of the natives of Zimbabwe, who have been obliged to leave their homes and flee from the cruel oppressions of the racist authorities in Rhodesia.

The Soviet Red Cross and the Soviet Peace Fund have decided to give free material aid to the children of Rhodesian refugees on Zambian territory. Medicines, dressings and blankets are being sent by a special Aeroflot plane from Moscow to Lusaka for the republic's Red Cross society.

USSR REPLACES AMBASSADOR TO REPUBLIC OF NIGER

LD241159Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Kudashkin as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Niger.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Gennadiy Dmitriyevich Sokolov from the duties of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Niger in connection with his transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ETHIOPIA--A group of Soviet doctors has arrived in Addis Ababa to give aid to drought victims in Ethiopia. Equipment, medicines, serums, bandages and ambulances have been delivered to the Ethiopian capital from Moscow. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD]

PAIGC DELEGATION'S VISIT--A delegation of the People's National Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, headed by Carmen Pereira, member of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde's Executive Committee and first vice president of the Assembly, which is in Volgograd, today visited the Gorspolkoms. The guests learned about the activity and structure of the Gorspolkom's People's Deputies and successes in solving economic and social questions. The Guinea-Bissau parliamentarians went to the defense museum and looked at the displays describing the feats of the Soviet people during the Civil and Great Fatherland wars. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD]

AFGHAN PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'INTRIGUES OF REACTION'

LD241314Y Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 24, TASS--An extraordinary meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan has been held here under the chairmanship of N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime-minister of Afghanistan.

A statement broadcast by Kabul Radio says that the Political Bureau has discussed the conspiratorial activities and intrigues of the forces of domestic and external reaction hostile to the Afghan people. Taking part in this criminal activity, the statement says, was the counterrevolutionary group of Abdol Dir and Shehpur. Established also on the basis of irrefutable evidence, the statement says, was the participation in the conspiracy of Soltan Ali Keshtmand, the minister of planning and Mohammad Rafi', the minister of public works. Having severely condemned them, the Political Bureau endorsed the decision to arrest the two.

The April revolution of 1978 is growing stronger and developing daily. Led by the PDP, the Afghan people are standing guard firmly over the revolutionary achievements, the statement stresses.

AFGHAN INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR USSR TALKS

LD232118Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] An Afghanistan delegation led by Bareq Shafi'i, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Afghanistan People's Democracy Party and minister of information and culture, has arrived in Moscow. Talks on cultural and scientific cooperation between both countries will be held.

SOLOMENTSEV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY FUNCTION

LD231511Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 21 August, Raz Mohammad Paktin, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the national holiday--independence day. The reception was attended by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials.

BARKAUSKAS DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM INDIA

LD221339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] Delhi, 17 August--The Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been participating in measures devoted to the 31st anniversary of India's independence and the seventh anniversary of the Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and India, left Delhi today for home. The delegation arrived in Moscow the same day.

NOVOYE VREMYA: PRC, CAMBODIA PRESSURING VIETNAM

LD162346Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

["Peking's Karate Against Vietnam"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 August, TASS--"It is completely obvious today that Peking's political karate diplomacy in Southeast Asia and Cambodia's provocations are attempts to pressure Vietnam, which is firmly pursuing an independent foreign policy and has consequently become an obstacle in the way of the hegemonist strivings of the Maoists," NOVOYE VREMYA writes.

The weekly notes that the Maoists also include the Huachiao in this very system. The weekly notes: "The Peking leaders have begun a psychological war aimed at stirring up the Huachiao in Vietnam, at sowing panic and doubt among them and at tearing thousands of people away from their work and thereby arousing additional difficulties for Vietnam subsequent to the exacerbation of the situation on the Cambodian border."

As the article points out, many Hua have yielded to persuasions and threats "to return to their motherland" and have given up their work and studies and moved quickly toward the border. "Those who have given in to persuasion and threats are mostly private shopkeepers, traders, all sorts of rogues, and uneducated and shiftless [neustoychivyye] people. There are also those who have been 'caught up' in the flow that has been provoked by the instigators," the weekly notes.

The methods of putting gross pressure on Vietnam will not have the effect the Peking leadership desires. "Vietnam has been confidently pursuing the course of socialist construction, of strengthening its independence and of further expanding relations with fraternal countries. The cohesion and unity of the fraternal countries are a serious factor in further strengthening the international standing of the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia," NOVOYE VREMYA stresses.

KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE VICTIMS OF 'LUNATIC' MAOIST IDEAS

LD242315Y Moscow TASS in English 2252 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

["According to Peking's Recipe"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, August 24, TASS--American Senator McGovern, known for his sharp criticism of the U.S. aggression in Indochina, now express alarm over the fact that three years after the end of that war "two and a half out of seven million people of Cambodia perished of hunger, diseases and executions".

The reason for all these ordeals is well known. Kampuchea and its people became the first victim of the practical implementation of the lunatic Maoist ideas imposed on the leadership of that country by Peking.

Hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans were dying of hunger while the rulers of Kampuchea, on orders from Peking, brought to their country not food or consumer goods or equipment to restore the national economy, but Chinese weapons in order to utilize them, again doing the bidding of Peking, against its former brother-in-arms, the Socialist Vietnam. At the same time, Kampuchea's rulers embarked on a policy of cruel terror at home in order to suppress any display of discontent, following Peking's recipe.

As to Peking, artificially fanning the pseudopatriotic hysteria "in defence of" the Chinese residing in Vietnam, it does not at all react the really tragic fate of the nearly half million Chinese residing in Kampuchea. Meanwhile, according to the Hong Kong ASIAN WEEK magazine, they are "suffering from the wave of terror which swept over the country in the last few year" no less than others.

TREATY WITH PRC POSES 'LATENT DANGER' FOR JAPAN

GIS50933Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 18 Aug 78 pp 8-9 LD

[G. Krasin article: "Going Along With 'Hegemonism'"]

[Text] On 12 August in Peking, Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua signed a "peace and friendship treaty" between the PRC and Japan.

The talks were over: they had lasted, with brief intervals, for more than 3.5 years. China insisted on including articles within the treaty stating that "neither of the contracting parties seeks to achieve hegemony in Asia and the Pacific or in any other region, and each opposes the efforts of any other country or group of countries aimed at establishing their hegemony." The Peking leaders themselves repeatedly noted with total frankness the anti-Soviet thrust of this article. It reflects China's adventurist foreign policy course, which is enshrined in its Constitution and in the CCP rules. This is why the question of hegemony was the main issue for Peking at the talks with Japan. As Huang Hua stressed at meetings with his Japanese colleague, it is joint action by China and Japan against "hegemonism" that constitutes "the basis of the Japanese-Chinese treaty."

Thus, when entering into agreement with China, the Japanese leaders had a clear idea of the consequences of this alliance for their country. Sober-minded Japanese politicians, public representatives and the press openly noted the dangers of the alliance. They pointed out Peking's desire to draw Japan, with the aid of the treaty, into the area of frantic anti-Sovietism and involve it in its great-power plans. They also noted the contradictions that exist between the hegemony article and the Japanese Constitution, which calls for the rejection of a hostile attitude toward any country. "China," T. Komura, one of the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party and former foreign minister, once said, "is demanding that an article on countering hegemonism be included in the treaty at all costs. If Japan agrees to this it will thereby be accepting China's basic idea about regarding the USSR as an enemy."

However, ignoring both the voice of reason and Japanese public opinion, the Japanese Government yielded to Peking's pressure. A significant role was played by the position of the United States, which served as a catalyst for this decision. During Japanese-U.S. talks, the Japanese prime minister was told that "the U.S. side has no problems with respect to action against hegemonism," and it gave its firm support to the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. This support can be attributed primarily to the fact that Washington knows full well that the "hegemonism" China is insisting on does not concern the imperialist course of U.S. foreign policy and is not directed against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and secondarily to the fact that the United States is interested in using Peking's anti-Sovietism for its own ends.

This interest and also the outlines of the joint U.S.-China anti-Soviet strategy began to be seen particularly noticeably after the Peking visit by Z. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs. Under these conditions, SANKEI SHIMBUN wrote, the Soviet Union has a right to regard the Japanese-Chinese treaty as a step along the road toward the creation of the Japanese-U.S.-Chinese anti-Soviet front, for which Washington and Peking are craving.

In an attempt to justify itself in the eyes of the Japanese people and the peace-loving public of other countries, the Japanese Government is declaring that the treaty does not present a danger for neighboring countries insofar as it contains an article that allegedly neutralizes the provision on opposition to hegemonism. This article says that "the treaty will not influence the position of either of the contracting parties in relations with third countries." However, these excuses are nothing more than putting a good face on the matter. The provision is laid down without being linked in any way with the article concerning hegemony, and says nothing about its not being directed against any specific country.

The government's actions have caused serious concern on the part of Japan's democratic public. The conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, the Communist Party points out, is encouraging the rebirth of Japanese militarism and will make Japan follow the lead of China's aggressive, chauvinist policy. The Japanese press is also speaking very alarmingly about the treaty. Japan has found itself drawn into the global play of forces, participation in which will entail serious tests for Japanese diplomacy, asserts YOMIURI. And a SANKEI SHIMBUN commentator calls the conclusion of this treaty the start of a calamity for Japan.

Japan's neighboring countries are also expressing alarm, for they are disturbed by the increased danger of a destabilization of the Asian political situation caused by a Japanese-Chinese rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis. In Asia, people are well acquainted with the methods used by Peking to attain its foreign political goals and with its policy of blackmail. These methods were recently demonstrated again during its attempts to capture the territory of neighboring countries to kindle the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict and to instigate the so-called Huachiao problem in Vietnam.

After signing the treaty with Peking, Japan will find it difficult to count on neighboring countries' not drawing the relevant conclusions from actions affecting their interests. It will also be difficult for Japan to count on success in avoiding the dangerous consequences of such a step. This is most definitely confirmed by the experience of history and by the experience of Soviet-Japanese relations. The conclusion of the treaty directed against the interests of peace and detente contains a latent danger not only for the peoples of Southeast Asia but also for Japan itself, which might, without choice, be drawn into the Peking leaders' adventures.

PONOMAREV ON JAPANESE GENERALS' MILITARIZATION CALLS

LD242250Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

High-ranking Japanese generals make statements almost daily in which they call for an acceleration in Japan's militarization. General Kurisu, who was recently compelled to retire from the post of chairman of the Joint Committee of Chiefs of Staff, is in fact continuing to advocate that Japan should begin to draw up extensive plans in case of war. He is being echoed by the chief of staff of the navy. With special zeal they are blowing up the hypothetical possibility of a "sudden attack" on Japan, pouncing on all and sundry because Japan is "helpless" and "completely unprepared" to repel "an aggression".

The Japanese generals and certain politicians accompany their premises with assertions that U.S. forces alone are insufficient for defending "Japanese interests," and it is therefore necessary to intensify the buildup of Japan's own military potential, including nuclear weapons.

Until quite recently, such statements would have hardly been possible in the country since the Japanese know perfectly well what the ruling clique's World War II adventure cost them. Today, however, the generals' warlike appeals are supported by the concrete policy of officials who are setting out on a course toward active Japanese involvement in the global military strategy of the imperialist countries--primarily the United States.

A Pentagon spokesman reported the other day that Japan had notified the United States that it is studying the possiblity of taking on a larger share of U.S. military expenditures in the western Pacific. During his June visit to the United States, Kanemaru touched on the question of Japanese participation in U.S. military construction in the Pacific and in spending on maintaining U.S. military bases and troops in the area. Thus under some pretext or other, it is a matter of taking Japanese military strategy, and possibly its armed forces as well, beyond the national borders.

PLAN OVERREPORTING, DECEPTION NOT ELIMINATED IN GEORGIA

LD241403Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee: Eliminating Cases of Overreporting and Deception"]

[Excerpts] The Georgian CP Central Committee has heard a report from B. Makashvili, D. Kiknadze and V. Kvaliashvili, first secretaries of Gori and Tskhaltubo gorkoms and Kaspskiy Raykom, on progress in fulfilling the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution "On the Elimination of Cases of Overreporting and Deception in the Republic's National Economy and On Raising Leaders' Responsibility for Strengthening Plan Discipline."

In the resolution adopted, the Georgian CP Central Committee notes that, guided by the 25th party congress decisions, the theses and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1976) resolution on the Georgian party organization, the party, soviet, economic and administrative organs, People's Control organs and enterprise and organization leaders of the cities of Gori and Tskhaltubo and Kaspskiy Rayon have carried out definite work to impose state order in accounting and reporting. They have intensified the struggle to eliminate overreporting and deception.

At the same time, there are serious shortcomings and omissions in the work of Gori and Tskhaltubo gorkoms and Kaspskiy Raykom to implement the demands of the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution. They occur because party, soviet and economic organs do not have a comprehsnively developed plan of work in the struggle against overreporting and deception or an efficient system insuring the total eradication of these abnormal phenomena.

As a result, in order to create the semblance that all is well, certain economic leaders are continuing to overreport and to distort data regarding the fulfillment of plans for industrial production, capital construction, procurement of agricultural produce, freight shipments, trade and other financial and economic indicators.

The cases of overreporting and deception that have been revealed are the consequences of the fact that not all leaders of party, soviet, economic and control organs and primary party organizations have drawn the proper conclusions from the repeated instructions mandating strictest observance of state and reporting discipline.

Certain party organizations have avoided discussions and reacting in a principled fashion to the revealed cases of overreporting, deception and other financial violations in the work of their collectives.

Ministries, departments and party organs sometimes fail to display the necessary principledness and coordination in their actions when firing, transferring and appointing to particular posts people who have overreported their achievements and violated state discipline which effectively enables the culprits to evade responsibility.

Local financial, banking and statistical organs and people's controllers who are still failing to insure necessary control of the authenticity of reports and are making poor use of the rights granted to them for the suppression of state discipline violations are not enough in the struggle against overreporting and deception. The organs of the prosecutor's office, justice and internal affairs also do not always display the necessary level of activity in exposing cases of mismanagement and official abuses. They fail to meet deadlines for the examination of documents and the investigation of cases, and they sometimes illegally dismiss cases.

There are serious shortcomings in party committees' work to educate leading cadres in the spirit of high responsibility for the state of affairs and self-critical analysis. Cases still frequently occur of party organizations failing to display due exactingness toward people who violate financial, plan and state discipline and being inconsistent in their work with cadres.

In the struggle against overreporting, deception and the violation of state discipline, party organs are still relying only weakly on the force of public opinion and are not always publicizing widely the negative phenomena that are revealed. The local press and the radio are insufficiently keen in their coverage of these questions and due attention is not paid them in the party and Komsomol political enlightenment network, working people's economic education, lecture propaganda and oral and graphic agitation. As a result, a certain section of the public displays a conciliatory attitude toward cases of overreporting, is accustomed to them and does not regard them as a serious sociopolitical evil and a method of appropriating state funds.

KIRGIZ STATE COMMITTEES RENAMED, RE-FORMED

LD2414072Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Renaming and Reorganizing Kirgiz Council of Ministers State Committees and Certain Other Kirgiz Organs of State Administration"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR law of 5 July 1978 "On the USSR Council of Ministers" and the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution of 5 July 1978 "On the Procedure for Validating the USSR Law on the USSR Council of Ministers," the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

1. State committees of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers be renamed as state committees of the Kirgiz SSR and be henceforth known as:

The Kirgiz SSR State Planning Committee;

The Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs;

The Kirgiz SSR State Committee on Labor;

The Kirgiz SSR State Price Committee;

The Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education;

The Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Cinematography;

The Kirgiz SSR State Forestry Committee;

The Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

2. The Kirgiz Council of Ministers Republic Kirgizselkhoztekhnika Association be re-formed as the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for the Provision of Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture, and the Kirgiz Council of Ministers Main Adminstration for Material and Technical Supply be re-formed as the Kirgiz SSR Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

3. The Kirgiz Council of Ministers Committee for State Security be renamed as the Kirgiz SSR Committee for State Security, and the Central Statistical Administration under the Kirgiz Council of Ministers as the Kirgiz SSR Central Statistical Administration.

[Signed] T. Kulatov, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Zh. Tumenbayeva, secretary of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CHAIRMAN OF KIRGIZ AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

LD241409Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Appointment of Comrade A.G. Boyko as Chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for the Provision of Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture"]

[Text] The Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

Comrade Anatoliy Grigoryevich Boyko be appointed chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for the Provision of Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture.

[Signed] T. Kulatov, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Zh. Tumenbayeva, secretary of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium.

INTERREPUBLIC INTERNAL AFFAIRS WORKERS CONFERENCE OPENS

LD241443Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report "Interrepublic Conference"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of workers of the internal affairs organs of the republics of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus and the Kazakh SSR, devoted to further improving labor legislation and certain other issues, has opened in Tashkent.

CSA REPORTS OVER 44 MILLION TONS OF HAY LAID IN

LD242102Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] The Central Statistical Administration reports that by 21 August, over 44 million tons of hay, nearly 67 million tons of haylage and about 27 million tons of silage had been laid in. Second sowings of grasses this year have been carried out over 2.5 million hectares.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 24 AUGUST

LD250106 [Editorical Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 24 August reports that the first 200,000 hectares have been sown to winter rye and wheat in Saratovskaya Oblast. At 0500 GMT the radio reports that grain harvesting has been completed on 10 million hectares in Kazakhstan, and harvesting continues. The radio adds that cutting of grain crops has been completed on 1 million hectares in Tambovskaya Oblast.

At 1245 GMT the radio carries a report by chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Zholobov. The official notes that grain crops have been threshed on almost 14 million hectares this week, which is 2 million hectares more than in the previous week. He notes that grain crops have been reaped on 50 percent of the USSR to date. Zholobov adds that a little more than 1/2 of the winter rye has been harvested, and 1 million tons more than by this date last year has been delivered. At 1400 GMT the radio notes that harvesting of cereal crops has been completed 2 weeks earlier than last year in Kirovskiy rayon.

USSR FOREMOST PRODUCER OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

LD191818Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0623 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Union is now first in the world in producing a number of goods that are particularly important for the agricultural development, says SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Last year in the USSR 569,000 tractors were manufactured, approximately as many as produced in the United States, Britain, the FRG and France together. Moreover, 106,000 grain harvesting combines were manufactured, while the United States, Britain, Italy, the FRG and France in 1976 produced 53,800 combines. The output of mineral fertilizers reached 96.7 million tons last year.

The newspaper points out that the average annual grain harvest increased from 128.1 million tons in 1959-65 to 189.6 million tons in 1971-77. The raw cotton harvest increased correspondingly from 4.8 million tons to 81.9 million tons. Meat production increased from 9.2 million tons to 14 million tons and milk production from 63.9 million tons to 88.8 million tons, while the value of all stockbreeding products rose by 45 percent in the same period.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO VINNITSKAYA OBLAST SUGAR WORKERS

LD191649Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the sugar beet growers and sugar refinery workers of Yampolskiy Rayon in Vinnitskaya Oblast. The message says:

Dear comrades! I have studied with great interest your pledges concerning an increase in the production of sugar. Your initiative regarding the development of labor cooperation between kolkhoz collectives and the sugar refinery, in order to achieve the highest possible end result of obtaining at least 50 quintals of white sugar from every hectare of sugar beet field, deserves comprehensive approval and all possible support.

This remarkable initiative is of great significance to the entire state. It opens up a new stage in the development of socialist competition between agricultural workers and the industrial branch that processes agricultural raw material. Through unifying their efforts, vast reserves are created for the further growth of the production of goods necessary for the people.

I am certain that your initiative will be widely disseminated and will even this year have a mobilizing effect on the successful fulfillment of sugar production in the country.

Comrade Brezhnev sent the workers of Yampolskiy Rayon his cordial wishes for the successful fulfillment of their high socialist pledges and further successes in fulfilling the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

MEASURES URGED TO COMBAT SOIL SALINIZATION IN UKRAINE

AU2311200Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Talk by Nikolayev radio correspondent Stanislav Polishchuk--recorded]

[Text] In his report at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee July Plenum, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy criticized Snigirevskiy Rayon in Nikolayevskaya Oblast for low soil fertility. Almost all farms located in the rayon are connected with the Ingulets irrigation farming trust. I asked Vitaliy Nikolayevich Parubok, trust deputy director, to tell us how sovkhoz toilers had responded to the criticism.

[Parubok] The farm was among the first to complete grain harvesting. More than 70 percent of the area has already been prepared for the next crop. The annual plan for delivering organic fertilizer to the fields has been prefulfilled. The plan for postcrop sowing has been overfulfilled.

[Question] Nonetheless, Vitaliy Nikolayevich, this year grain yields were also very low for Snigirevskiy Rayon lands. They averaged only 26.1 quintals per hectare.

[Answer] Certainly, this is very unfortunate. This is even lower than last year. However, in my opinion, there is another reason for the low yields that could also have repercussions in coming years if immediate steps are not taken: The fertility of our irrigated lands is declining. It is declining because the level of ground water is rising, and the soil is turning saline. Immediate measures must be undertaken in the Ingulets irrigation system: Drainage pipes must be laid, canal beds must be paved and water outlets must be provided. The republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is well aware of this. However, work on the system is developing very slowly.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV ORDER OF THE DAY FOR AVIATION DAY

LD241205Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 2081]

[Text] Moscow, 20 August 1978--Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals.

Comrade pilots, navigators, engineers and technicians, military and civil aviation specialists, aircraft industry workers, and DOSAAF air sportsmen!

Comrade Air Force veterans!

Today our people and their armed forces celebrate USSR Aviation Day. This holiday is being celebrated in the atmosphere of a great upsurge in the political and labor activity of Soviet people, who are implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums as well as the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Mass socialist competition has been launched in the country to improve production efficiency and the quality of work and to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans.

The mighty air fleet created by the CPSU has traveled a heroic combat path. Defending the revolutionary gains of Great October in the fierce fighting of the civil and Great Patriotic wars, the airmen displayed a profound understanding of their patriotic and international duty, unswerving will for victory, courage, valor and mass heroism.

Now, thanks to the tireless concern of the CPSU Central Committee for the consolidation of the country's defense capability and the further improvement of the USSR Armed Forces, the military aircraft of the land of the soviets are provided with modern weapons and combat equipment and have ideologically tempered, well trained cadres. The personnel of the USSR air forces, closely rallied around the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by General Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, together with the entire Soviet people, warmly approve and wholeheartedly support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Boundlessly devoted to the socialist motherland and the ideals of communism, Army and Navy airmen are persistently mastering complex aviation equipment and improving its combat arms. In single formation with the servicemen of the other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal countries, they are vigilantly and reliably safeguarding the historic gains of socialism and alertly standing guard over peace and the peoples' security.

The workers of the aircraft industry and civil aviation and the DOSAAF air sportsmen are making a fitting contribution to the solution of the tasks of further increasing the Soviet Union's economic and defense might.

I greet and congratulate you on the nationwide holiday of USSR Aviation Day!

I wish the air forces' personnel further successes in combat and political training, in improving their air training, in raising their combat readiness and in organizing and consolidating military discipline.

I wish the aircraft industry and civil aviation workers new achievements in creating, mastering and making effective use of first-class aviation equipment, and I wish the DOSAAF airmen success in developing air support and in the youth's military-patriotic education.

To mark USSR Aviation Day I order that:

Today, 20 August, at 2100 local time, festive fireworks displays be held in our motherland's capital--the Hero City of Moscow--in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula and the Hero Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant air fleet!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

LONG-RANGE AVIATION CAOMMANDER VIEWS STATE OF AIR FORCE

LD2415111Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Yu. Dmitriyev interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen V.V. Reshetnikov, commander of Long Range Aviation: "Peaceful Skies"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Comrade General, what does military aviation look like nowadays?

[Answer] Before the eyes of a single generation, in which I include myself, it has grown with unusual swiftness and speed. The Air Force has been transformed into a mighty branch of the country's armed forces. Its combat strength includes fighters, fighter-bombers and bombers. These are all-weather, supersonic, missile-carrying aircraft that can use both conventional and nuclear weapons.

The speeds of modern fighters--and speed is their main quality--are now much more than Mach-2. Their missiles make it possible to strike at the enemy from a distance of many dozens of kilometers, while the missiles do not merely travel in a straight line but maneuver confidently and hit the enemy in the air.... The main task of front line fighters is to gain dominance in the air and to cover troops against strikes from enemy aviation.

Similar tasks are fulfilled by fighter-bombers, which also possess tremendous speed, high maneuverability and mighty missile firepower. However, their main task is to destroy small and mobile ground targets in order to support troops in their operations. Their strikes are like lightning, powerful, accurate and cannot be repelled....

Large targets located deep in the enemy's rear for the most part are now a sphere of action for bombers. Their missiles and bombs possess great destructive force. They are equipped with powerful onboard firepower and electronic facilities for combating enemy air defense systems. They are capable, by greatly changing direction and altitude, of breaking through to any target and delivering a destructive strike in a short time.

A few words in particular about long-range aviation--which used to be called long-range operational aviation during the war and was subordinated to the Supreme High Command. While it has largely retained its old purpose, today its main weapon is the long-range supersonic missile-carrying airplanes equipped with modern navigational and flight control equipment, communications facilities, facilities for electronic warfare and guidance systems. These machines are capable of destroying military targets with powerful long-range missile strikes in the most remote theaters of hostilities, in all weather and at any time of day or night.

[illegible] MOROZ WRITES IN ARMY PAPER ON AVIATION DAY

LD041[illegible] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p[illegible]

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union, Aviation Col Gen I. Moroz, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR Air Force: "Inspired by the Party"]

[Excerpts] Today our country's working people celebrate USSR Aviation Day, which has become a traditional day for the combat survey of the achievements of Soviet aviation and the successes of the air servicemen, scientists and designers, aircraft industry workers and DOSAAF organizations.

The Air Force personnel carrying out their military service under the combat banners covered in the glory of victories are proud of the unbroken [illegible] inherited from the older generation of airborne fighters. [illegible] augmenting those traditions by their deeds.

The party and people have presented the Soviet military airmen with first-class combat equipment and powerful weapons. The Air Force units and formations and the aviation of the Navy and country's Air Defense Troops are provided with modern [illegible] complexes. Large capacity, long range aircraft are at the service of the military transport aviation.

The new qualitative leap in the development of Soviet military aviation is the result of the constant concern of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Defense Council, for the consolidation of the country's defense capability and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. The CPSU and the Soviet Government highly value the airmen's selfless labor. Graphic testimony to this is the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the titles of "Honored Military Pilot of the USSR" and "Honored Military Navigator of the USSR" on a new detachment of flying personnel published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA the day before the aviation holiday.

Our country is threatening no one. It is the standardbearer of peace and friendship among the peoples, recognized by all progressive mankind. But the aggressive forces of imperialism and the Chinese leadership, which is merging increasingly with them, are actively opposing detente and disarmament. The imperialists are continuing the arms race, seeking to expand existing aggressive military blocs and to create new ones.

Under these conditions, as the party constantly teaches us, Soviet servicemen are raising their political vigilance and the combat readiness of the units. They are learning to master skillfully powerful combat equipment and weapons. [paragraph continues]

The ranks of those with excellent ratings, class specialists, officially rated sportsmen and subunits and units rated excellent are constantly growing in the course of socialist competition. In Air Force units nowadays, every second airman has excellent ratings in combat and political training. Many pilots, navigators, engineers and technicians have become first-class specialists with top qualifications.

Officers like G. Shchitov, Ye. Belyakov, O. Dotsenko, V. Skrypka, Yu. Kuiyukin, V. Usachev, V. Belov, Yu. Gurakhnin, Yu. Alekhin, I. Fedorov, V. Kostyuchenko and many other first-class pilots and navigators have become top-class airborne fighters and masters of tactical operation. "Every missile, bomb and shell must hit the target"--this slogan has become the law governing the life and service of the personnel in using to the maximum effect the heightened potential of their formidable aviation complexes.

The party-political work widely disseminated in the units and academies promotes the successful solution of all tasks. It is distinguished by rich content, purposefulness and efficiency. The communists rally the military collectives and lead the soldiers behind them, instill in their heads unswerving faith in the triumph of the bright ideals of communism and teach them to serve their beloved motherland in a Leninist manner. The commanders, staffs, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations of the units and subunits are mobilizing the personnel's efforts to struggle for the consolidation of discipline and to improve their flying skill, to insure flight safety and further raise the Air Force's combat readiness.

Closely welded around the party, educated and inspired by it, the Soviet military airmen, like all servicemen of the armed forces, are standing guard over the air expanses of the fatherland. They are always ready, at the party's first call, to come to the defense of their fatherland and the fraternal socialist countries.

EDITORIAL URGES MEASURES TO INSURE FLIGHT SAFETY

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[Editorial: "Strictly Observing Flight Regulations"]

[Text] As in all branches of the armed forces, the summer combat training is proceeding rapidly in Air Force units and subunits. By fulfilling training plans and socialist pledges, the personnel of the Air Force and of the country's Air Defense Forces and naval aviation are persistently improving their aerial training and mastering new aviation equipment with maximum efficiency. The high combat qualities of the missile carriers and rotary-wing machines equipped with electronic systems and high-precision automatic complexes make it possible to resolve the most complex tasks in modern warfare. To use to the full the potential of equipment and weapons, it is essential to insure the precise organization of the entire training process, daily exactingness toward the quality of training flight and technical personnel, and strict observance of flight safety procedures.

The wide range of speeds and altitudes in carrying out flying missions, the increased dynamism of aerial combat, day and night flights under complex weather conditions--all this requires from both the flight crews and the specialists backing up the flights excellent training and coordination in their actions and impeccable fulfillment of their functions. The slightest deviation from flight rules is intolerable, for it could cause an accident endangering the lives of the crew and could put expensive aviation equipment out of commission. Unfortunately, cases of such violations still occur. [paragraph continues]

Thus former unit Commander Lt Col B. Rudnikov, contrary to the established requirements, essentially neglected to supervise the flight preparation of a helicopter crew. Moreover, he sanctioned a flight path without appropriate agreement from air traffic services. As a result, a serious potential accident situation arose.

Omissions in flight organization and control, errors in piloting procedure and shortcomings in the preparation of equipment are the main causes of potential accidents. Life itself and flying practice convince us of this. But the proper conclusions are not drawn everywhere from the results of careful analysis or effective steps taken to forestall undesirable occurrences. For instance, why has the number of potential accident causes not been reduced in the unit under the command of Lt Col A. Kiselev? The reason is that exacting observance of flight laws and regulations is low here. The commander and the staff and party organization do not display real concern for the introduction into practice of the advanced experience of accident-free flying activity.

But considerable valuable experience has been accumulated in this area. Thus, the guards' fighter regiment under the command of guards' Lt Col T. Yusupov has been operating for nearly 15 years now without flying accidents. On modern missile carriers the pilots are successfully resolving complex combat training tasks and vigilantly performing their task of guarding the motherland's air borders. The personnel's high achievements in training and service have become possible thanks to the purposeful work of the commander and party organization in training and educating the airmen, mobilizing their efforts for the struggle to master equipment and instilling in them a sense of responsibility for the success of each flying mission. An atmosphere of intolerance toward violations of the documents regulating flying activity and strict regulation order in everything is a reliable safeguard against the various "mishaps" here.

This year many leading air regiments and squadrons have marked USSR Aviation Day with new successes in combat and political training. Convincing testimony to the high stable indicators of most air units and subunits in aerial training is the fact that they have been operating for a long time without flying accidents. Their experience merits widespread dissemination. It convinces us that we can and must fly without accidents. A very important condition for success is party concern for the improvement of the personnel's professional knowledge and skills and the effective organization of the entire training and educational process. The provisions of instructions and orders must be fulfilled punctually, and strict control must be established over the timeliness of preventive measures and the observance of exemplary order during flight preparation and performance.

It is above all the commander himself who must set the example for strict observance of flight regulations. As a model of strict and precise fulfillment of flight regulations, he must stop the slightest manifestations of carelessness on the part of his subordinates. The flight planning schedule approved by the commander is the law of the flying day. Every air exercise it envisages, from takeoff to landing, must be effected absolutely according to assignment and strictly on schedule.

In organizing preventive measures in the struggle for accident-free flying activity, it is important to strive for the effectiveness of all forms of control over the quality of the preparation of people and equipment to fulfill assignments in the air. [paragraph continues]

The role of objective control facilities is great here. Modern control and recording instrumentation is an impartial and precise recorder of flight parameters and the functioning of onboard systems. The materials obtained through objective control give the commander a complete picture of his subordinates' operations in the air and enable the engineers and technicians to judge the serviceability and quality of preparation of engine and units. It is merely necessary to use these materials fully and promptly.

Success in fulfilling flight missions is largely determined by impeccable professional training and by the soundness of the personnel's knowledge and skills in the servicing and combat use of modern equipment. Therefore daily organizational work in improving flying skill and the formation in the airmen of a sense of personal responsibility for the observance of flight regulations should be the focus of attention of commanders, political organs, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations. A good tradition has grown up whereby, together with the definition of loftier heights in combat improvement, one of the most important points in the airmen's individual and collective pledges is the pledge to insure flight safety. It is therefore important that, in the course of competition, control is exercised with due exactingness over the fulfillment of this point of the pledges. The assessment of the results of military labor must be approached comprehensively, and the observance of military discipline requirements and the rules of flying service must be taken into account.

The struggle to insure flight safety is a task of state importance. The further enhancement of air training and the consolidation of the combat readiness of air units and subunits require that potential causes of flying accidents be eliminated and that flight rules be strictly observed.

SOKOLOV, YEPISHEV ATTEND CONFERENCE ON AVIATORS' TRAINING

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[Correspondent report: "Improving Air Training"]

[Text] A conference of the leading personnel of the USSR Air Forces devoted to questions of further improving the air training of aviator servicemen and of their fulfillment of socialist pledges on the qualitative resolution of the combat and political training tasks set by the USSR defense minister for 1978 was held on 22 August.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

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